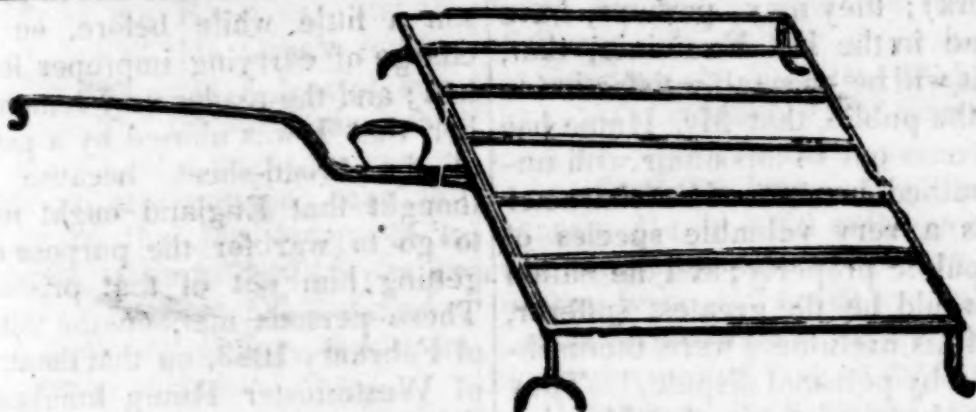


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“ So, Joe, you have had a hand in this pie, too?”—“ Only a finger, my Lord, and that has cost me all my nails and hair!”—*State-Trials.*
—*Dialogue between Lord Coke and a culprit, who had assisted in poisoning by means of a pie.*

THE GREEK PIE.

THE french, who hunt all over the world in order to improve themselves in the art of cookery, make a pie which they call *pâté à la Grec*; but that pie, and no other pie that ever was made by the hands of man or woman, was ever equal, either in point of size or flavour, to the delicious mess which we have now before us, and of which poor Joe, as Lord Coke called his culprit, seems to have been the principal cook. I need tell hardly any of my readers, that the newspapers have recently been communicating a great deal of matter upon this subject; but, when a story comes out by bits and scraps; and especially when the reader has not had an opportunity of viewing the foundation of the transactions spoken of, it is impossible for him

clearly to understand the merits of the case. He has but an imperfect knowledge of the acts alleged against the parties, though the acts themselves be plainly enough stated, unless he has a previous knowledge of the origin of the functions, and of the situation and the relationship in life, of the party to whom the deeds, good or bad, are ascribed.

Now, as it is of great importance, in the present state of things, that Mr. Hume, particularly, should be seen in his true light; that he should pass for what he is worth and no more; and as he has had a most conspicuous share in the making and managing of this Greek pie, I shall endeavour to enable my readers, even those that spend the greatest part of their time in the fields or the woods, or, still more busily behind the counter; I shall endeavour to make them all clearly

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ENTERED AT STATIONERS' HALL.

understand every part of these transactions. They have read, perhaps, in the last *EXAMINER* (which I call the *Tom Tit*, and which is Burdett's bird of all-work); they may, perhaps, have read in the last *Examiner*, that, "it will be no small satisfaction to the public, that Mr. Hume has come out of this affair with unsullied honour. His character is a very valuable species of public property; and the nation would be the greatest sufferer, if his usefulness were diminished by personal dispute." They may have read, in the *Morning Chronicle* of the 6th instant, that Mr. Hume is clear of all blame, and that he scorned (this candid and heroic Scotchman *scorned*!); that he *scorned* to sacrifice to the English Moloch, in order to avoid a charge of meanness, greediness and corruption. My reader may have seen these things in the two papers that I have just named; and, therefore, unless he happen by chance to understand the whole of this story from beginning to end, and this is not the case with many persons; unless he by accident should have got at a knowledge of the whole of this story from beginning to end, he will, of course, be ready to believe what is asserted in these papers. Therefore it is necessary to take up the matter from the beginning; and this is what I am now about to do.

My readers will probably recollect that, about three years ago (it was in February 1823), a parcel of politicians in London began to make a noise about what they called the "*Greek Cause*," amongst whom were Messrs. H. G. Bennett, Edward Ellice, John Hobhouse, Joseph Hume, Wil-

liam Smith, and John Williams, all, then, Members of Parliament: and amongst those who were not Members was that Mr. *Bowring*, whom the French had had in prison a little while before, on a charge of carrying improper letters; and the reader may remember that I was abused by a part of the broad-sheet, because I thought that England ought not to go to war for the purpose of getting him out of that prison! These persons met, on the 28th of February 1823, on that theatre of Westminster Rump humbug, the Crown and Anchor Tavern, in the Strand. Being assembled, they came to a resolution, "that a committee should be formed, to meet from time to time, in order to consider of the best means of promoting the cause of the Greeks."

Now, observe, the Greeks are subjects of the Grand Turk, and they belong to the Turkish empire in just the same way that the Canadians belong to our King and to this kingdom of England. It is not for me to say whether the Greeks had just cause to rebel against their Sovereign. I think it most likely that they had; and I know some people not quite so far from us as the Greeks are, whom I know to have just cause to rise against their Sovereign. But, this we all know, that our King had a treaty of amity existing between him and the Grand Turk; and that we derived and had long been deriving very considerable commercial advantages from the existence of such treaty: an interference on the part of any body of persons in England; an interference to assist the Greeks against the Turks, was, to all in-

tents and purposes, an open violation of that treaty. Besides this, the Greeks would, if freed from the Turks, be very likely to fall with their country into the hands of the Russians; and, in short, out of this Greek revolution, might arise a fearful augmentation of the maritime power of Russia, who might, in case of such an event, soon have the whole of the Mediterranean to herself; while, after all, it was far from being certain that the Greeks, take them altogether, would be gainers by such revolution.

When, therefore, this thing began to make a noise in London, I ventured to express a doubt whether Messrs. Bennett, Ellice, Hobhouse, Hume, Hutchinson, William Smith, Macauley and Bowring, were the fittest persons in the world to judge of the propriety or impropriety of an open interference on the part of Englishmen in favour of the Greek cause, as they called it. For expressing this doubt, the boisterous brothers of the broad-sheet very severely censured me; accused me of being no christian, and told me that I was dead to *philhellenism* (a cant word for a lover of the Greeks); and was dead to the feeling which ought to be entertained in favour of "*christians fighting the battle of the cross.*" How Joseph Hume, Edward Ellice, and Mr. Bowring, have fought the battles of the cross, the readers of the Register saw something last week; and they are now going to see more.

It is a rule amongst critics on the drama, that every comedy should finish with a marriage, and every tragedy with a death. It seems to be a rule as invariable,

that every grand effort, every grand display of modern English patriotism or valour, should begin with a LOAN. No matter whether to deliver the Spaniards, the South-Americans from the King of Spain; to deliver the rebel provinces of the Emperor Pedro up to his royal mercy; no matter what the object, what the purpose to be effected, a loan is the commencement: in strict imitation of their betters, these patriots, whether for purposes of peace or war, always begin with a *loan*. Accordingly, we find that, on the 27th of December, 1823, about two months after the Greek committee had first met as above-mentioned, the Greek committee met at their committee-room, and agreed to an address to be sent to what was called the Greek Government, to be distributed amongst the people of Greece. In this address, the committee express a hope "that a LOAN may be effected in this country, on not disadvantageous terms"! Ah! now the "*patriotism*" really began to work! Now the *philhellenism* began to send the patriot blood dancing through the veins! In short, in a very short time after the date of this address, the Greek Government; that is to say, the persons who had formed themselves into a government for what they called the *republic of Greece*; this Government sent over two DEPUTIES to England, whose names were ORLANDO and LURIOTTIS, (names that we shall frequently have to mention), who were to commune with the London committee, upon the subject of a loan! They had not been here long before all the project of a loan was brought to perfection. A loan of

eight hundred thousand pounds was raised for the *service*, as they call it, of the Greeks. And, *whence did this money come?* That is a question of great importance: that is a question to be firmly settled in the mind of the reader before he goes an inch further. The money was raised in this way: bonds were created; that is to say, bonds binding the Greek Government to pay to the holders of the bonds 5 per cent. interest. For simplicity sake, let us suppose them all to have been bonds for a hundred pounds each. The Greek deputies sold the bonds in the name of their Government; and, *certain people in England* bought the bonds. So that the money was paid by people in England; by this widow; by that old bachelor; by this father or mother, who wanted to get a high interest for their money; by relations who wanted to augment the income of widows or children committed to their charge; by stock-jobbers, by, in short, all sorts of persons; and it depended upon the success of the Greek Cause, whether these persons ever received a farthing back again, either of principal or interest. When the bonds were issued, a hundred pound bond sold for *fifty-nine pounds*; so that, if I gave fifty-nine pounds for a bond, I was entitled to receive five pounds interest per annum for the fifty-nine pounds; or *eight pounds nine shillings and six-pence per cent*! It was clear, therefore, that those who dealt in this sort of stuff, must be subject to a *risk of loss*, the gains being so enormous, if gain took place.

In order that the money thus lent by English people to the

Greek Government; in order that the people of England who lent this money might be certain that it was properly applied, the bargain for the loan with the deputies contained a stipulation, that three of the members of the Greek Committee should be appointed to act as **COMMISSIONERS**; and that without the approbation of these three Commissioners, the Greek deputies were not *to take and lay out or send away any of the money arising from the loan*. These Commissioners assumed, by this contract, quite a new character. They were no longer mere voluntary Committee-men, meeting at a tavern, or not meeting, just as they pleased, and having no responsibility whatever; they were no longer to be viewed in this light; but, actually assumed a responsibility towards those who had lent their money, and whom we must now call **BOND - HOLDERS**; assumed a responsibility towards these people; I say a legal responsibility; that no waste or misapplication should take place in the disposal of this money, and, if they suffered any misapplication to take place, they, in proportion to the extent of the misapplication, placed in jeopardy the property of every bond-holder; or, at the very least, lowered the value of that property; so that they were as completely responsible towards these bond-holders as the commissioners of the sinking-fund, for instance, are responsible to the fund-holders; and, are as liable to be legally punished for any misapplication or malversation as those commissioners would be. Observe, too, that the loan was offered to the public

with a knowledge, that these Commissioners had been thus appointed. In all probability, no loan would ever have been raised; or, if raised, the bonds would not, in all likelihood, have fetched nearly so much as they did, if these Commissioners had not been appointed, and if their appointment had not been made known to the people who lent their money. Therefore here was a heavy moral as well as legal responsibility: these three Commissioners now became the principal persons in the management of the Greek cause: the Greeks looked up to them as their chief protectors and aiders, and the bond-holders looked up to them as the guardians of their property.

Having thus taken a view of the powers and of the real character and relationship in which these Commissioners stood, it is time to state, that the Commissioners were Messrs. *Joseph Hume*, *Edward Ellice*, and a Mr. *Loughnan*, of the latter of whom I never heard before, but who appears to be a merchant or broker in the city of London, associated in partnership with one *O'Brien*, of whom we shall see enough by-and-by. Every reader will easily believe, that the popularity of Mr. Hume, that his fame for hostility to speculation, and all sorts of extravagance in government; that his wonderful care of the public purse, that his great skill in financial affairs, and in all the branches of political arithmetic: every reader will easily conceive that these qualities in Mr. Hume, together with most vehement professions, on his part, in favour of the Greek cause, would have a natural tendency to induce

people to lend their money to the Greeks. They did lend their money; and the cause went on. I have observed that the loan was made in the beginning of 1824. I shall, at present, not meddle any more than I can avoid with the comparatively insignificant *Edward Ellice*, nor with the still more insignificant *John Bowring*; neither shall I inquire what sort of part the third Commissioner, Mr. *Loughnan*, acted; but I shall confine myself in this present instance, to the case of Mr. Hume. It is for me and for the public to come at the truth, and to act upon it when we have come at it. We have seen how Mr. Hume became a Commissioner; we have seen that his commissionership gave him a control over the money arising from the loan; we have seen that he was a guardian of this money for the interest and security of the bond-holders. We have seen that he was morally, and, I say, that he was *legally* responsible to the bond-holders for the just discharge of his duty as Commissioner. Very well, then: now we are to see Mr. Hume in another capacity; namely, that of a BOND-HOLDER. He purchased bonds to the amount of 10,000*l.*; or, at least, ten thousand pounds in bonds. So that, observe, he became one of the lenders of the money, one of the owners of the bonds, and also one of the Commissioners for guarding the interests of the bond-holders. There might, perhaps, be nothing improper in the union of these two characters; and, if Mr. Hume acted fairly as a Commissioner; if he did not avail himself of his power as Commis-

sioner to favour his own private interests as a bond-holder; if he did not sacrifice his public duty to his private interest, nobody could, that I know of, find fault of his acting as a Commissioner; but (and mark this well) *if he made use of his power as a Commissioner, in order to gain money for himself, or to protect himself against loss, as a bond-holder, without the other bond-holders having the same means of gaining or protecting themselves against loss, then he was guilty of POLITICAL CORRUPTION.*

Now, then, let us see whether he did thus make use of his power or not. This is the question for us to ascertain. We have seen that the Greek bonds were issued at 59; that is to say, that 59 pounds were given for 100*l.* bond, bearing an interest of 5 per cent.; and that thus Mr. Hume would, if the interest were duly paid, have received eight pounds nine shillings and sixpence per cent. interest, per annum. The money arising from the loan was, of course, to be applied in various ways to assist the Greek cause. We shall, when we come, in another Register, to notice the conduct of Bowring, Ellice, Burdett, Hobhouse, and the Rumpite Galloway; we shall then see a pretty deal about the manner in which this money has been distributed; but we must, at present, stick to Mr. Hume. The money, then, arising from the loans, was, as I have just said, to be expended in furtherance of the Greek cause. It was of course to be sent to Greece, or to be laid out for the Greeks, and it seemed very odd, indeed, if the deputies of the Greek Government were not to

point out the manner in which it was to be employed; because if the Commissioners were to do just what they pleased with the money, they might keep it all to themselves, and leave the Greeks and the bond-holders to console one another as they could. Now, it so happened, that in July 1824 (pray mark the dates!) the Greek deputies wished to send 50,000*l.* of the loan to Greece. To this Mr. Hume, as Commissioner, and, as he naturally would be, Chief Commissioner, *objected.* The Greek deputies were, as he says, greatly offended at this, and they made a complaint against him in a letter to Sir Francis Burdett, who was a sort of leader in the Greek committee, from which the Commissioners had been selected. The Greek deputies, Orlando and Luriettis, addressed a letter to Sir Francis Burdett, "containing," says Mr. Hume, "a serious complaint against my conduct as a Commissioner; and withal insinuating that it was influenced by interested motives."

And here I, too, have to complain most bitterly of the conduct of Mr. Hume. We shall presently see that every fragment which he possesses in the way of justification is founded upon this letter to Sir Francis Burdett; and this letter he does not give us in his defence. In this defence, which I shall presently insert, he publishes ten letters; but, strange to say, he omits this letter of the deputies to Sir Francis Burdett, on which rests wholly all pretence which he has of excuse for his conduct! This is very suspicious at the outset. His story is this: that the deputies wrote a letter to

Sir Francis Burdett, accusing him of acting from interested motives as a bond-holder; and that **THEREFORE** he did that of which we are now about to speak, and which constitutes his offence. He was provoked to do what was, as we shall see, a wrong to the Greeks and a wrong to the bond-holders: his excuse is that he was provoked to do this by a letter from the deputies to Burdett: this is his only excuse: therefore we should have the letter to Burdett: but this letter to Burdett we have not.

I shall now give a statement of the case: a fair statement of what actually did take place: a fair representation of the conduct of Mr. Hume as a Commissioner: I shall then insert his defence: and then I shall make such remarks as I think I ought to make upon this occasion. Mr. Hume was the owner of 10,000*l.* in Greek bonds. These bonds were issued in the spring of 1823; he gave 59*l.* for each bond; the bonds *fell in value*; in July 1824 they had fallen so much that each bond would sell in the market for only about forty-three pounds ten shillings; or, in the slang of the Stock Exchange, the bonds were now at *fifteen and a half discount*; that is to say, they were worth *fifteen and a half less than the fifty-nine at which Mr. Hume bought them*. In this state of things it was, that he refused to let the 50,000*l.* go to Greece, and that the deputies complained of him to Burdett. "Glad of a quarrel," Mr. Hume makes this complaint to Sir Francis Burdett a pretence for *getting rid of his bonds*. He said that he would keep the bonds no longer, since he had been accused of sa-

crificing the interest of the Greeks to his own interest as a bondholder. Very good so far; but, now comes the greediness: he wanted the Greek deputies to take his bonds, for account of the Greek Government, **AT PAR!** He wanted the Greek deputies to take back his fallen bonds by which he had had the chance of gaining greatly; but which had fallen instead of rising; he wanted the Greek deputies to be guilty of roguery towards their own Government, and to take back his bonds, which were now worth 43 pounds 10 shillings a-piece in the market: he wanted them to take these bonds back and place them to the account of the unfortunate Greek Government at the rate of 59 pounds a-piece! This, you will see, is, according to his own showing, according to his own acknowledgment.

The Greek deputies, Messrs. Orlando and Luriotis, could not but see the injustice of this; yet, he was the head Commissioner; he had the control over the money; he had the power of preventing a farthing of the money being made use of agreeably to their wishes or the wishes of their Government. Their situation was most embarrassing and distressing. Yet, they did not, at first, consent. They wavered; they then gave an order to their agents to comply with his wishes; they then, as if ashamed of what they had done, retracted; or, at least, so it would seem, for, they did not make this shameful sacrifice at the time that it was demanded of them. Their agent took the stock back from Mr. Hume, at 13 discount; that is to say, they paid him for it, at the rate of 46 pounds for each bond,

instead of 43 pounds 10 shillings, which was the market price. The deputies thus took his stock for the account of the Greek Government; their agents sent him his money, which he had paid when he bought the stock, all but thirteen hundred pounds; and this sum he had now, in the month of July 1824, lost in his capacity of Greek bond-holder, or scrip-holder, as it is sometimes called. If the matter had stopped here, the offence of Mr. Hume would have been, receiving two and a half more for his stock, than he would have received if he had not been a Commissioner; and, he is further culpable in having endeavoured, though, thus far, in vain, to get the deputies to give him 59 pounds for every one of his bonds, instead of that 43 and a half which they were worth in the market; because, though he failed to accomplish this end, in the present instance, we must take the will for the deed, as in the case of a pickpocket, who happens to be detected before he gets his hand safely out with the prize.

Thus, then, Mr. Hume, the Greek Commissioner and sort of trustee for the English bondholders, had lost 1,300 pounds as a holder of Greek bonds. But, Mr. Hume did not like to lose; and, therefore, he, according to his own confession, kept on working the poor deputies: the Times newspaper says that he *mobbed* them. He calls it expressing a very "decided opinion that he "had suffered this loss most unjustly"; he says that he told the deputies that "no dependence "was to be placed either on their word or writing"; he says, "I freely acknowledge that I felt

"indignant and vexed at their "whole conduct in this affair." In short, it appears clearly that these poor deputies were badgered, were baited, were worked to such a degree, that they clearly saw that unless they gave Mr. Hume the thirteen hundred pounds, they might as well pack up their alls and get away out of this country; they saw that he and Bowring and Ellice were all of a mind; they saw that Burdett leaned exactly the same way; they saw that they were wholly at their mercy; and therefore, they finally yielded to his intreaties. Before the month of November, a change of prospects in Greece had caused the Greek stock to rise in price, and so much, that the bonds were now worth 59 pounds again, or rather more, instead of 43 pounds 10 shillings. This enabled the unfortunate deputies to soothe the great Commissioner, by offering him *to make good his loss*. They went to him and made him this offer; he accepted of the offer; and he obtained from them an order on their agents, to make good such loss, which order concludes thus, "we authorise you to pay to "Mr. Hume the loss which he "has suffered in that purchase of "scrip (the 10,000*l.*), and *to place "it to the account of our Government.*" Mr. Hume, not liking, apparently, to have his name entered in the account-books as a person who had *received money from the Greek Government*, to make up his losses as a speculator in Scrip; not liking to stand thus in the books of the Greek Government, he chooses *to regard his stock as never having been sold to the Greek Government or any body else in July*, and sends word

to the agents of the Greek deputies and Government, who are, in this case, also his agents; he sends word to these agents to transfer his stock to the Greek Government, at par; that is to say, at 59 pounds per bond, including an addition on account of interest from July to December, on the 1,300*l.*! The Greek deputies must have been astonished at this invention. They may have been deep enough, but here they saw themselves perfect children. They saw a man, a Chief Commissioner of a Greek loan; a guardian of the English bond-holders, taking from the Greek Government 1,354*l.* being the principal and interest of his loss on Greek bonds; they saw this man do this thing, by means of a trick so refined as to be capable of deceiving the Devil himself. He *had sold* his bonds to the Greek Government in the month of August, 1824; he had, as he himself states, not only sold his bonds to the Greek Government, in August, but he had received the money for the bonds in that month of August. He says, that the agent "transmitted to me the amount I had paid on the bonds, deducting 1,300*l.*" So that he had sold the bonds to the Greek Government, and the Greek Government had paid him for the bonds. He had gotten from the Greek Government more than he could have gotten from any body else by two and-a-half per cent; but, at any rate, he had sold the bonds: they were gone from him: they were no longer his: he had taken the money for them: and yet, on the 16th of December, four months after he had done this, he writes an order to the agents, *to transfer his 10,000*l.* scrip to the account*

of the Greek Government. He does not take the 1,354*l.* and quietly put the sum in his pocket; no! because he knows that to have it entered in the accounts of the deputies with their Government; to have in those accounts an entry like this:—

By cash paid to Joseph Hume, Esq., Grand Commissioner of Greek loans, and protector of English bond-holders, to make up for a loss which he sustained four months ago as a speculator in Greek bonds,1,354*l.*

Because, as I was saying, he knows that to have an entry like this standing in the accounts of the Deputies with their Government, would look so very nasty; and, as these accounts might, one day or other, find their way into print, he knew well what violent suspicions, if not what certain political damnation would be the inevitable consequence of such publication. This trick; this conveyance, or transfer of a thing which he had actually transferred to the same parties before; this does not add to the injury done to the Greeks and to the bond-holders; it does not add to the shameful greediness of the transaction; it does not add to the odiousness of making use of a species of political power for the purpose of promoting private gain, or, at the very least, to prevent private loss; but it does this: it takes from the perpetrator the only possible excuse; namely, that of having acted without due reflection; that of having done the deed without perceiving that it was wrong; that of having erred, not from greediness but from a want of clearly understanding the nature of the act. This trick of a new transfer; this trick of selling to

the Greek Government that which he had sold them before and had received the money for, does not make the robbery committed upon the Greek Government and upon the bond-holders of greater amount than it would have been, if he had, agreeably to the order of the deputies, received a sum of money to make up for his loss: but this trick of a new transfer of the bonds, proves that he was conscious *that it was a robbery*; because this trick could answer no purpose whatsoever but that of *disguising* the real nature of the transaction.

This is the true statement of the case. Professions of sorrow for the fall of Mr. Hume would be of no use; and I shall not make them. It signifies not a farthing what he has been or what he has done: here is a transaction which goes to the quick of character, in a public point of view; and, therefore, all trifling considerations, all set-offs are wholly out of the question. But, there are some of the public papers who have made remarks upon Mr. Hume's conduct; who have condemned him very severely, and, in my opinion, very justly; but who have acted unfairly towards him, in not publishing at the same time, his defence of himself. I shall not act this part. I shall insert the whole of his defence; and I insert it here, that my remarks may be tried as to their truth and their reasonableness by the defence itself. I beg the reader to go through it all with great attention; and when he has so done, I shall have to beg his attention to a few additional remarks.

MR. HUME'S DEFENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

St. Mary Cray, Nov. 2, 1826.

SIR,—I purpose now to offer the explanation of my part of the Greek bond transaction, which was so much misrepresented in your paper of the 28th ult., that the public may judge how far that statement is correct. First, as to my having taken alarm at the depreciation of the Greek bonds, and thereupon "applied to the Deputies and Contractors to relieve me from this loss."

In July, 1824, I had considered it my duty, in my capacity of a Commissioner for the management of the first Greek Loan, to object to the despatch of 50,000*l.* (the second instalment of the loan), on account of the non-receipt of the ratification of the contract, and of the civil war then raging in Greece.

In consequence of this, the Deputies addressed a letter to Sir Francis Burdett, containing a serious complaint against my conduct as a Commissioner; and withal insinuating that it was influenced by interested motives.

That letter was sent by Sir Francis Burdett for my perusal, with a request that I would meet him; and a few other gentlemen, at Mr. Kinnaird's, to discuss the grievances set forth in it. We met the following day, and I recollect that Mr. Hobhouse and Mr. Kinnaird were among the gentlemen present.

After discussing that letter, and remarking upon the insidious attempts to attribute my conduct, as a Commissioner, to selfish motives, I then and there declared my resolution of forthwith disposing of my bonds, to free me from the possibility of such imputations in future; and, in pursuance of this resolution, I took from Mr. Kinnaird's house, contrary to his advice, the bonds which had been there deposited from their first issue, and which, had I been disposed to part with them, I might have sold at a profit long before. But it is well known to every person at all acquainted with the transaction at the time, that I had always declared my determination to keep my stock. I that evening addressed the following letter to the Deputies:—

York place, July 23, 1824.

Gentlemen,—After the perusal of your letter to Sir Francis Burdett, in which a very unfair inference is drawn, if not a direct charge made, that I have been actuated by personal interest as a *scrip holder* in the measures that I have felt it my duty to take [respecting the remit-

tances of the loan, I feel the absolute necessity of being relieved from that situation which will admit of the possibility of such suspicions being entertained regarding any acts of mine; and it is, therefore, my intention to sell my scrip as soon as I can, that I may be in a situation to continue my services as heretofore in the cause of freedom and of Greece.

I am your obedient servant,
(Signed) JOSEPH HUME.

To this I received the following answer, which is only important as it distinctly recognizes, on their part, the fact, that my determination to sell my stock originated in their letter to Sir Francis Burdett:—

St. John's Wood, 23d Juillet, 1824.

Tres honorable Monsieur, — Votre lettre de ce matin nous a mis en le devoir de relire la lettre que nous avons écrite a Sir Francis Burdett, et nous avons eu la consolation de reconnoître qu'il n'y avoit aucune phrase, qui pourroit vous être applicable. Puisque, par "les débiteurs" dont nous y parlons son clairement designes les MM. Loughnan, Fils, et O'Brien, et les "4 ou 5 detenteurs des scrips, qui, mal calculant leurs interets du moment sacrifient les interets de la Grece," sont les hommes qui, ainsi que plus d'une fois nous avons parle avec vous, et que vous nous dites encore. Mardi dernier, quand nous eumes l'honneur de vous voir en compagnie de Mr. Thomas Gordon, vous importunent pour empecher l'execution du contrat, et retarder les payemens. Ainsi vous voyez que notre intention n'a jamais ete de vous comprendre sous ces expressions. En nous adressant a Sir Francis Burdett, et choisissant ainsi un de vos amis pour depositaire de nos peines, nous vous avons donne une nouvelle preuve que nous comptons sur vous bien loin d'avoir l'intention de lui rien écrire qui peut vous offenser. D'ailleurs nous n'avons jamais pu vous faire le tort de vous croire susceptible de blesser les principes de la justice, et les interets d'une nation pour un petit motif d'interet; quand surtout ainsi que nous avons eu l'honneur de vous dire, et que nous vous le repetons, vous devez retenir les scrips que vous avez, pour le compte de la Grece, d'abord que si vous les vendiez cela feroit encore plus de mal a nos scrips, et nous serions obliges de les acheter directement pour empecher cela. Ainsi nous vous prions de croire a la sincerite de la presente declaration, et de vouloir retenir les dits scrips pour le compte de la Grece—au lieu de les vendre. Nous sommes bien aises que notre lettre a Sir F. Burdett, n'aie rien renferme que cette mal-

entendue expression qui aie pu en quelque fagon vous déplaire; et que d'autre part, la Grece ne manquera jamais de votre protection, et que nous pourrons ainsi qu'elle compter sur celle ci. C'est inutile que nous vous repetons que votre influence et votre protection ne sauroient se monter mieux en faveur de la Grece, que par l'envoi d'argent sans ulterieur retard, ainsi qu'il avoit ete sagement statue il y a 15 jours.

Veuillez donc comme un nouveau témoignage de vos sentimens favorables a la belle cause de la Grece, desquels nous n'avons jamais doute un instant, lui rendre ce service signale, et recevoir ensemble a l'assurance de notre gratitude, celle de notre plus parfaite consideration.

Nous avons l'honneur

De nous dire de vous,

Monsieur,

Les tres devones et fideles
serviteurs,

(Signed) JEAN ORLANDO.
AND. LURIOTTIS.

A Monsieur Mons. J. Hume, M.P.
&c. &c.

(Translation.)

St. John's-wood, July 23, 1824.

"Very Honourable Sir,—Your letter of this morning has made it our duty to read again the letter which we have written to Sir F. Burdett, and we have had the consolation of discovering that there is not a single phrase in it which can be applied to you. For by the 'debtors,' of whom we there speak, Messrs. Loughnan, the Son, and O'Brien, are clearly meant; and the 'four or five detainers (detenteurs) of scrip, who, calculating their interests of the moment, wrongly sacrifice the interests of Greece,' are the men whom we have thus more than once spoken of with you, and which you repeated to us on last Tuesday, when we had the honour to see you in company with Mr. Thomas Gordon, begging of you to prevent the execution of the contract, and delay the payments. Thus you see that it never has been our intention to include you under these expressions.

"In addressing ourselves to Sir Francis Burdett, and thus choosing one of your friends for the depositary of our troubles, we have given you a fresh proof that we still reckoned on you—very far from having the intention of writing any thing to him that could offend you. Moreover, we have never been capable of doing you the injury of believing you susceptible of wounding the principles of justice, and the interests of a nation, for a trifling motive of interest, [parti-

cularly when, as we have had the honor of telling you, and as we now repeat, you ought to retain the scrip which you have on account of Greece; because, if you sell, it will do still more injury to our scrip, and we shall be obliged to buy them directly to prevent that. Thus we beg of you to believe in the sincerity of this present declaration, and that you will retain the said scrip on account of Greece, in place of selling it. We are very glad that our letter to Sir Francis Burdett did not contain any thing but this misunderstood expression which could displease you in any manner, and that, on the other hand, Greece will never fail to receive your protection, and that we as well as it may reckon thereupon. It is useless that we repeat to you that your influence and your protection cannot be better shown in favour of Greece, than by sending the money without ulterior delay, as it was wisely arranged 15 days ago.

"We beg of you, then, as a new testimony of your sentiments—of your favourable sentiments for the good cause of Greece, of which we have never, for one moment, doubted, to render it this signal service; and receive, together with the assurance of our gratitude, that of our highest consideration.

"We have the honour to subscribe ourselves, Sir,

"Your very devoted

"And faithful servants,

(Signed) "JEAN ORLANDO,

"ANDREW LURIOTTIS.

"To J. Hume, Esq., M.P., &c. &c."

I must here observe, that knowing that Messrs. Loughnan, Son, and O'Brien had never in any way impeded the despatch of the money, nor raised any obstacles to the arrangements of the Commissioners for carrying into effect the objects of the loan, and considering them to have acted a fair and honourable part, I viewed this shifting of the charge to them and other persons as a mere evasion, and a farther proof of the insincerity of the Deputies, which but confirmed me in my determination to sell the bonds. I therefore took them to the City, and left them with Mr. O'Brien, with directions to sell them, as I would not sign another paper as a Commissioner whilst I had any pecuniary interest in the loan; and, in a letter to the Deputies that evening, I thus expressed myself:—

Extract of a Letter addressed to Messrs. Orlando and Luriottis.

38, York-place, 10 o'clock,

July 23d, 1824.

Gentlemen,—On my return home, I

found your two letters of this day, and shall be happy to afford every assistance to the cause of Greece, and the proceedings of the loan, consistent with the trusts reposed in me.

I expect to be able to-morrow to sell my scrip, as I have intimated, and shall then be at liberty to act.

(Signed) JOSEPH HUME.

Next day I received from them a letter containing the following paragraph:—

Extract of a Letter, dated St. John's Wood, le 24 Juillet, 1824:—

Nous avons l'honneur de vous repeter la declaration que nous vous avons fait dans notre lettre de hier, que vous retenez les Scrips que vous avez pour le Compte du Govt. Grec; n'etant pas juste que l'homme qui comme vous s'interesse et travaille pour elle soit expose a des pertes de cette consideration. Nous prenons sur nous cette affaire et nous donnerons les ordres necessaires a MM. Loughnan et Co. a cet egard.

(Signed) JEAN ORLANDO.
AND. LURIOTTIS.
S. ZAIMYS.

A. Monsr. Monsr. Joseph Hume,
M P., &c., a York-place.

(Translation.)

"July 24th, 1824.

"We have the honour to repeat to you, the declaration which we made in our letter of yesterday, 'that you may retain the Scrip you have on account of the Greek Government, it not being just that the man who, like you, interests himself, and labours for it, should be exposed to losses of this importance. We take this affair on ourselves, and we will give the necessary orders to Messrs Loughnan and Co. for that purpose.

(Signed) "JEAN ORLANDO.
"ANDREAS LURIOTTIS;
"S. ZAIMYS.

"To Mr. Joseph Hume, M.P.,
York-place."

I do not recollect whether I sent any answer to this, but I shortly after saw the Deputies, who declared that if I persisted in my resolution to part with my bonds, they were resolved to take them at par on account of their Government, repeating that it would be most unjust that I should be a sufferer by any misunderstanding with them. I thought so too, and was therefore disposed to agree to what I considered only a just settlement; but it appears that I had not communicated this to Mr. O'Brien, as he subsequently wrote me the following:—

Extract of a Letter from Mr. O'Brien to Mr. Hume.

19, Coleman-street,
July 29th, 1824.

Dear Sir,—*The Deputies requested that I would beg and intreat of you not to part with your scrip; they further requested, that if you parted with it, it might be placed to the account of the Government at par. I told them that it was of no use, as your mind was made up to get rid of it, and that you would not sign any paper until it was sold. They have, therefore, authorised me to enter into your views, and take it for their Government at the market price, and I have, therefore, sent into the market to ascertain what any one man would sell 10,000 scrip for; and although the price opened this morning at fifteen and a half, I found that one or two thousand only could be bought at 15 per cent. discount; and I therefore consider, in strict justice and fairness, that about 13 per cent. ought to be the price for the 10,000l. If you approve of it, and still continue of the same mind respecting the necessity of your selling the scrip, you have only to write me a line by the twopenny post, and I will send you a draft for the proceeds.*

(Signed) ANDREW O'BRIEN.

I annex a copy of my answer:—

York-place, July 29th, 1824.

Dear Sir,—I have received your note of this morning, informing me that the Deputies had requested that my scrip, if sold, should be placed to the account of their Government at par, or taken at the market price of 13 per cent., if I would not allow it to be taken at par.

I am satisfied you will approve of my determination to part with the scrip, after what has taken place, as I can then, in all proceedings respecting the loan, (and I foresee that they will not be few,) act as between two parties, the holders and the Government, without even the possible fear of any interested motives, as on a late occasion, being attributed.

As public men, we ought to remove, not only all grounds of complaint, but even the possible grounds of suspicion; and by the sale of my Scrip, I do so. I am willing to make a sacrifice of 1,300l. to enable me to act as I have throughout endeavoured to do; but as I have been compelled, through the conduct of the Deputies, unwillingly to do so, (by what has unexpectedly taken place,) I consider that it would only be just to allow the Scrip to go to the Greek Government at par. They will not lose, and I shall be free.

In whatever way, however, the Deputies determine, there will not be any change in my feelings and conduct towards them and their Government; and you can send me a draft for the amount of the Scrip,

And believe yours sincerely.

(Signed) JOSEPH HUME.

A. O'Brien, Esq.

After all this, several days having elapsed without the Deputies giving decisive orders to Messrs. Loughnan and Co., I requested Mr. O'Brien, in a letter of the 2d of August, to allow no further delay, and accordingly he transmitted to me the amount I had paid on the bonds, deducting 1,300l.

Thus far in explanation of the cause of my parting with my Greek stock.

It now remains for me to show when, and under what circumstances, I accepted the re-imbursements of this loss.

From this time to the end of November, nothing further was done in this affair, although, whenever the subject was mentioned, I did not hesitate to express a very decided opinion that I had suffered this loss most unjustly through the means of the Deputies, and that no dependence was to be placed either on their word or writing. I freely acknowledge that I felt indignant and vexed at their whole conduct in this affair.

In the end of November, Messrs. Orlando and Luriottis called on me in Bryanstone-square, as if to pay a visit of ceremony, but they took the opportunity of introducing the sale of the bonds in July preceding; and stated, that they were sorry I had been allowed to suffer a loss arising from a misunderstanding on the part of Messrs. Loughnan and Co., and that their letters to those gentlemen would show that their intention at the time had been to fulfil their offer to me of taking their bonds at par.

After some conversation, in which they evinced much earnestness and apparent regret for what had passed, I accepted their offer, viewing it as a matter of right rather than of favour; and the more so, as Greek Stock had, at the time, risen to about par.

I mentioned this conversation to Messrs. Loughnan and Ellice, the other two Commissioners; but knowing the indecision of the Deputies, it was considered proper that they should, if they intended to settle the business thus, renew their proposal by letter. Mr. Ellice, whom they consulted, pointed out, I believe, the propriety of their doing so; and, on the 15th of December, they wrote thus to Messrs. Loughnan, Son, and O'Brien:—

Extract of a Letter to Messrs. Loughnan, Son, and O'Brien.

Sackville-street, Dec. 15, 1824.

Comme nous voulons en meme tems, donner un terme aux discussions sur les Scrips de Mr. Hume, de 10,000l. places au compte de notre Government, depuis 3 Aout avec un perte a ce Monsieur de 13, contre notre souhait, comme est constate par notre Lettre du 31 Juillet, qui vous autorisait de les prendre au paire; et comme nous n'avons jamais connu le motif de cette mesintelligence, & qui nous voulons toujours donner une preuve a Mr. Hume, de nos sentimens reconnoissant de la part qu'il a prise & qu'il prend en faveur de notre cause; nous vous prions & autorisons de payer a Mons. Hume, la perte qu'il a soufferte dans cet achat des Scrip, & de la placer au compte de notre Government.—Nous vous saluons,

JEAN ORLANDO.
AND LURIOTTIS.
S. ZAIMYS.

(Translation.)

As it is our wish that the discussions about the 10,000l. scrip of Mr. Hume should be terminated, which was placed to the account of our Government since the 3d August, with a loss to that gentleman of 13 per cent. against our wish, as it is shown by our letter of the 31st July, which authorized you to take the scrip at par; and as we have never known the reason of this misunderstanding, and as we have always been desirous to evince to Mr. Hume our sentiments of gratitude for the interest that he has taken, and continues to take, in our cause; we beg and authorize you to pay to Mr. Hume the loss which he has suffered in that purchase of scrip, and to place it to the account of our Government.—We are, &c.

(Extract.)

16th Dec., 1824.

P.S.—As the order to pass the 10,000l. scrip to the account of the Greek Government at par, as stated by the Deputies to have been always their wish and intention, can be done now, not only without loss, but with a profit to them, I request you will do so, as the necessity of the transfer was occasioned by the Deputies themselves, at the time it took place in July last.

(Signed)

JOSEPH HUME,
Of the third Part.

And by the postscript I added to that letter will be seen the grounds on which I accepted this settlement.

As I considered myself justly entitled to the principal, I did equally so to the interest; for had I held the bonds to that period, I might have made a profit far exceeding the "*unimportant sum of 54l.*"

And now, Sir, I hope I have placed this transaction in a very different light from that in which you, relying upon authority which has certainly misled you, were disposed to view it. The worst, I think, that any man in candour can say against my conduct in this affair is, that I may have evinced an over-anxiety to avoid a pecuniary loss, forced upon me by the conduct of others; but I am still willing to submit to the arbitration of two respectable and impartial men; and if, after a review of the whole correspondence and circumstances, they shall determine that the Greek Government ought to profit at my expense through the misconduct of their Deputies, I will refund the 1,300l., with interest up to the present time. Having been obliged to mention, with some severity, the conduct of the Deputies, I beg that my censures may be understood to apply solely to their conduct in their official capacity. In private, I have exchanged civilities with them, and found them always gentlemanly and agreeable men; and with Mr. Orlando in particular, I have latterly had much intimacy, which has increased my regard for him as a private gentleman.

I have also of late had reason to believe that to want of unanimity and decision, and perhaps want of sufficient powers from their government, may be attributed much of the conduct which, at an early period, occasioned to the Greek Committee so much distrust of them, and induced it officially to address the Greek Government to replace them by more efficient agents.

Not having access at this time to all the documents connected with this subject, it is possible that on my return to town, I may trouble you with something farther, though, I believe, I have said enough in my defence for those who are disposed to judge me fairly; and those who are resolved to view all I do through a distorted medium, will not be convinced by any thing I can say.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
JOSEPH HUME.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Suetrisham, Nov. 1.

SIR,—Since my contradiction of the statements in your paper of the 28th of last month, you have published a letter from Mr. Luriottis, evidently intended

to give plausibility to some of the previous calumnies, of which I suppose he was also the author. I have only to state in answer to this letter, that where there is the least foundation of truth for any of the circumstances referred to in it, there is invariably the most shameful misrepresentation of the fact; and that the greater part of his tale is the pure invention of the worthy Deputy's fertile imagination.

I will not add the further folly of entering into a newspaper controversy with Mr. Luriottis, to the extreme indiscretion of which I have been already guilty in mixing myself up with the Greek Deputies and their concerns. I therefore confine myself to a simple denial of the truth of his statements. When any facts are brought forward, on authority entitled to the least credit, I shall not hesitate to explain or answer them; but as this is the last notice I shall take in this manner, either of anonymous paragraphs, or attempts of the Deputies to cover their own misconduct by indiscriminate imputations upon all parties, I take the opportunity of adding to it, that in the only matter of importance in which I have been personally engaged, connected with these affairs, no blame is either justly imputable to the gentlemen who were associated with me, or myself, for the delays that have hitherto taken place, or the ultimate failure (if that shall unfortunately be the result) of the means adopted for its accomplishment. We had no control, were permitted to exercise no discretion, and have been ready on all occasions, where our other avocations enabled us, to give every aid in our power to plans devised and settled by more competent persons than ourselves. I must say for myself (I might for others), that from the first, and from former experience, I remonstrated in vain against confiding every thing to the engineer who was employed. But still circumstances, which may be explained hereafter, left little choice to those who adopted this measure. Further, I appointed a competent and experienced person, paid for the purpose, to watch over and control the expenditure as far as practicable, and, as I have said before, the only blame I take to myself in these transactions, is for having, in any respect, but certainly with the best intentions, directly or indirectly, interfered with them. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

EDWARD ELLICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Jeffreys-square, Nov. 3, 1826.

Sir,—I shall now proceed to remark on

the sundry letters which have appeared in your Journal, signed by Mr. Luriottis.

The first is an attack on the Report of the Committee of bondholders, complaining of partial statements, and of the suppression of correspondence, favourable to Mr. Luriottis. I believe there is evidence of no such partiality. To introduce a correspondence of some hundred pages would have been impossible. Far from bearing heavily on Mr. Luriottis, the Report states, in its third paragraph, that "Mr. Luriottis had, with one or two exceptions, frankly conveyed the information the Committee desired." But most assuredly there were one or two remarkable exceptions, for the Committee could obtain from Mr. Luriottis no satisfactory report as to the 4,800*l.* paid to Mr. Bonfil. It was charged as brokerage by the Deputies in their account current with the Greek Government. But on examination, Mr. Luriottis allowed that no such brokerage had been paid. He stated, that this sum was a loss sustained by Mr. Bonfil on sundry speculations in Greek stock—speculations entered into for the purpose of giving an artificial value to the loan. But I must here beg leave to remark, that this sum was never represented as a "loss on speculations," until after a previous inquiry had taken place on the subject, in May last. It was then that, in consequence of a discussion at Mr. Hobhouse's, at which I believe Lord J. Russell and Sir F. Burdett were present, application was made to Messrs. Ricardo to ascertain the correctness of the charge. Messrs. Ricardo instantly stated, that no such brokerage had been paid, and offered their assistance towards the recovery of the same. The Deputies were applied to for Mr. Bonfil's receipt or account; but neither could be obtained. If these details are satisfactory to Mr. Luriottis, he is entitled to the full benefit of them; other exceptions to the frankness and fulness of Mr. Luriottis's communications will appear as I proceed.

There is no doubt that Mr. Luriottis did all in his power to obtain the deposit, in the Bank of England, of the bonds held by Messrs. Ricardo and Ralli; but it is also true, that when Mr. Luriottis applied to these gentlemen, his powers as a Greek Deputy had ceased, and he had received an official notification from his Government, that he was the Deputy of Greece no longer.

Mr. Luriottis, without any authority, states, that I am the author of an article, entitled "Greek Committee," in the *Westminster Review*. He sent me several

menacing letters, insisting either on my avowing or disclaiming that article. I chose to do neither, though I do not hesitate to assert my belief that the whole of that article is borne out by facts. I refer to it here, because Mr. Luriottis has accused me of using materials exclusively and confidentially possessed by the committee of bondholders, for a personal purpose. A simple denial will serve to rebut the charge, until some evidence is produced to substantiate it.

Mr. Luriottis repeats, that he is a creditor of the Greek Government for more than 3,000*l*. The statement he sent to the Committee is as follows:—

Mr. Andreas Luriottis in account current with the Greek Government.

Dr.

Due to the Government as	
per general account	£4,552 11 0
Balance.....	3,082 19 0
	<hr/>
	£7,635 10 0

Cr.

By an order from the Secretary General of Finance, dated July 6, 1823, for 4,030 dollars	£806 0 0
Balance of Messrs. Contostavlo's account of 22d September, for which I have given my private guarantee	1,076 2 10
To Longride, Barnett, and Hodgson, freight of a vessel to be sent off this week	200 0 0
Commissions executed for different members of the Government, and sums paid for its service	1,553 7 2
Paid Mr. Eynard, to be employed in the service of Greece, in gold, 20,000 dol.	4,000 0 0
	<hr/>
	£7,635 10 0

Now, it is certainly strange, that the first sum of 806*l* should not have been discharged out of the loan of 1824. I never heard of this debt during my early and confidential intercourse with Mr. Luriottis, at a time when he had every motive to mention such a claim. Of the 1,076*l*. 2*s*. 10*d*. due to Messrs. Contostavlos, 1,000*l*. is a debit for an alleged breach of contract, which I have reason to believe the Greek Government has positively refused to sanction. The 200*l*. for the freight of a vessel, Mr. Luriottis himself acknowledges has not been paid. On the charge of 4,553*l*. 7*s*. 2*d*., I have at present no remark to make; but as Mr. Luriottis has several times referred to the payment of 4,000*l*. to Mr. Eynard, I shall take the liberty of mentioning some

circumstances connected with it, which ought to be known.

When the Greek Committee were applied to by Mr. Spaniolacki to assist in the examination of the accounts of the second loan, he stated that nearly 10,000*l*. were in the hands of Messrs. Orlando and Luriottis, a sum whose immediate application, in the then alarming state of Greece, was of the greatest importance. Both Messrs. Orlando and Luriottis, however, had on divers occasions declared that they had no balance belonging to the Greek Government; but, on being pressed by sundry members of the Committee, Mr. Orlando stated that he had sent to Greece about 5,000*l*., and Mr. Luriottis recognized a debt of 4,500*l*. On the 11th of May the Committee came to a resolution that Sir F. Burdett, Mr. Ellice, and Mr. Hobhouse should request the Deputies either to apply this sum to the service of Greece, or to deposit it in the Bank of England, or some other place of security. Much discussion took place on the impropriety of not appropriating so considerable an amount at a period so critical; and then it was, within ten days after the representations of the Committee (say on the 23rd of May), that Mr. Luriottis instructed his friends at Leghorn to pay to Mr. Eynard the said sum of 4,000*l*.

Independently of this statement I would add, that the Government of Greece has yet to be credited by Mr. Luriottis the following items:—

Recognized balance of the	l.	s.	d.
second loan	351	18	3
Dividends on bond not passed to account	2,076	0	0
Recovered by Mr. Ralli for insurance	1,475	16	2
	<hr/>		
	3,903	14	5

Besides bills for 2,200*l*. which Mr. Luriottis holds of Messrs. Mavrogordato's acceptances, and his share of 7,500*l*. of Messrs. Ricardo's commission, which (though Mr. Luriottis may not have received it) has been assuredly paid* by

* Mr. Luriottis says, in his third letter, that the 7,500*l*. was sent to Marseilles, from whence it was returned and repaid to Messrs. Ralli Brothers, in whose hands it has ever since remained. There are no such entries in Messrs. Ralli's account. The following entries occur—1825. . Nov. 3, paid by your order, 4,800*l*.

—Query, for Mr. Bonfil?

Dec. 3, paid by your order, 7,500*l*.

—Query, Ricardo's commission?

and so far from this money remaining in Messrs. Ralli's hands, their account, dated September 16, 1826, makes the Deputies debtors for a balance of 50*l*. 17*s*. 10*d*.

Messrs. Ricardo, as appears by their accounts. In this state of things, whether it was judicious to refuse an advance of 150l. for Captain Allen's mission to the United States, in order to expedite the sailing of the frigates, on the ground of "having no funds belonging to the Government," public opinion must decide.

Having disposed of all the matters contained in Mr. Luriottis's first letter, I shall again have to trespass on your indulgence, and remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN BOWRING.

P.S. I have just seen your leading article of to-day. May I not hope you will consent to hear all the evidence before you pronounce a final decision? I am sure my last letter will not bear the construction you have put upon it; I have not time to give you the correspondence respecting the 25,000l. bonds to-day; to-morrow I will state the facts as they occurred.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

SIR,—Mr. Luriottis's second letter accuses the Committee of bondholders, and me individually, more particularly, with an unfair bias towards Mr. Spaniolacki, and against himself. He talks of my "familiarity with Mr. Spaniolacki," of my "obtaining his confidence," and adds, that I even held "frequent consultations" with Mr. Ricardo. The report speaks for itself. As to my confidential intercourse with Mr. Spaniolacki, I have not even shown him the common courtesy of a call, and certainly have seen him less frequently since his elevation to "a new and more important character" than before.

I remember to have been in Mr. Ricardo's company only thrice in my life; once in the presence of Colonel Stanhope; once in that of Mr. Robertson; and once to ask and to give an explanation of personal concernment.

As to the praise bestowed on Colonel Stanhope, either by others or myself, I can only say that it has been well earned, and cannot be wrested from him. He, like every body else who has taken any part in Greek affairs, has had in his turn to bear the calumnious reproaches of the late Greek Deputies. Time has already swept those reproaches away, and the man must indeed be strangely prejudiced who does not see, in all that Colonel Stanhope has said or done, great shrewdness of observation, honesty of purpose, and united zeal, in favour of the cause of Greece.

On the subject of the 21,000l. bonds of the second loan, taken up at 53½ and 54,

when the price was from 23 to 28, and which the Committee referred to in their report, Mr. Luriottis complains, that after he had given his answer, though he knew that answer was recorded in the minutes, for those minutes were read to him, he complains that the Committee did not again apply to him for further information; surely if it had been his wish to state any more on the subject, he should have expressed that wish.

It appeared on the face of the accounts that a loss of between 5,000l. and 6,000l. had been sustained by the Greek Government, on the purchase of the 21,000l. bonds, and it was the duty of the Committee to inquire into their loss. I can easily understand the motive which induced Mr. Burton, on the suggestion of Mr. Luriottis, or his secretary, Mr. Lee, to introduce my name by way of foil; but I cannot avoid stating that the cases are by no means similar. In the one a serious loss occurred to the Greek Government—in the other no loss at all. The money I received I repaid with interest—the money received by Mr. Burton has not been repaid. I have been charged with dishonesty in concealing my transactions with the Deputies in the first loan, and putting forward those of Mr. Burton in the second; but the inquiries of the Committee were founded on the documents laid before them by the Deputies, and if any item of the account of the first loan had referred to me, most assuredly I should not have concealed the facts which I am now about to state. The only way in which my name is introduced in the accounts sent by the Deputies themselves to their Government is as follows:—

To the credit of the Greek Government.

Jan. 1, 1825—Interest paid by Mr. Pigou and Mr. Bowring, who deferred their payments £71 7 0

You severely reprehend me, Sir, for stating that my application to the Greek Deputies was for a loan of 5,000l. on the 25,000l. scrip. I know not how I can justify myself better than by sending you a copy of the letter of the Greek Deputies to Messrs. Loughnan, Son, and O'Brien.

(Copie.)

15 Septembre, 1824.

Messieurs,—Nous vous accompagnons le duplicate d'une lettre que nous avons eu l'honneur de vous écrire hier, et de vous envoyer par MM. Bowring et Co.

Vous voyez que nous vous autorisons de leur payer 5,000l. et retirer leur scrip en hypothèque jusqu'à la somme de 25,000l. Mais pour le délai que nous

leur avons accorde de deux mois, comme vous verrez par la dite lettre nous vous prions de vous faire donner par eux une declaration en regle que si dans cette espace ils ne payeront pas la dite somme, vous serez autorise de vendre les dites scrip au prix courant du marche pour leur compte, sans aucune question ou exception.

JEAN ORLANDO.
AND. LURIOTTIS.
J. ZAIMIS.

A Messrs. Loughnan, Fils, et O'Brien.

(Translation.)

September 15, 1824.

Gentlemen,—We hand you the duplicate of a letter which we had the honour of addressing to you yesterday, and which we forwarded to you through Messrs. Bowring and Co.

You will perceive that we authorize you to pay them 5,000l., and to withdraw their scrip, as a security to the amount of 25,000l.; but, for the delay of two months, which you will see by the said letter we have granted them, we beg you will require from them a declaration in proper form, that if they do not pay the said sum within the above-mentioned period, you shall be authorized to sell the said scrip at the price current of the market for their account, without any question or objection.

JEAN ORLANDO.
AND. LURIOTTIS.
J. ZAIMIS.

To Messrs. Loughnan, Son,
and O'Brien.

This letter, after having been sanctioned by Mr. Ellice and Mr. Hume, was delivered on the day of its date to Messrs. Loughnan and Co., who of course considered it as an order for the payment of 5,000l. on the deposit of 25,000l. bonds; it was left as a matter of courtesy with Messrs. Loughnan till the following day, when I learnt to my surprise and dismay that Mr. Luriottis had called; had asked to see the document, and then inserted at the foot of the order the following words, by which its character was completely changed, and it was made in fact an order for the payment of 2,500l. instead of 5,000l. :—

P. S. Le paiement de 5,000l. susdites que nous vous prions a faire a M. M. Bowring and Co., nous entendons qu'il doit etre sous deduction du quatrieme paiement qu'il doit etre effectue aujourd'hui, et par le susdite differement

Les dits.

(Translation.)

P. S. The payment of the said 5,000l.

which we have requested you to make to Messrs. Bowring and Co., we mean should be with the deduction of the fourth instalment, which should take place to-day, and for the said deferment.

The above.

Hurt beyond expression at the conduct of the Deputies, I immediately detailed to Mr. Hume the facts of the case, and he addressed the following letter to Messrs. Orlando, Zaimis, and Luriottis :—

38, York-place, Sept. 18, 1824.

Gentlemen,—As Mr. Bowring has taken more of the loan than, under the present disastrous circumstances in which the holders of the scrip are placed, he could conveniently manage, I was happy to concur, together with Mr. Ellice, in your wish to allow him to deposit 25,000l. scrip which he holds, with Messrs. Loughnan, Son, and O'Brien, on account of your government, at a discount of 10s.; and I was glad in the opportunity of affording that small accommodation to Mr. Bowring, who had, through his zeal to forward the objects of the Greek Government in obtaining the loan, gone to a greater extent than he ought to have done.

I believe I am as well acquainted with the state of the public feeling in this country respecting Greece, as any person, and I declare, without hesitation, that but for Mr. Bowring's constant and important labours, there never would have been any loan obtained for your Government. I, therefore, with these sentiments, consider Mr. Bowring entitled to the gratitude and favour of the Greek Government beyond what they ever can repay him.

I must express the chagrin and regret with which I have been informed that you have (after signing an order to Messrs. Loughnan, Son, and O'Brien, for the payment of 5,000l. to Mr. Bowring, on account of 25,000l. scrip, and after he had, as a man of business, negotiated your order for 5,000l.) actually recalled that order, by a postscript, and that you have refused to correct the error into which you thereby fell.

Mr. Loughnan, whom I and Mr. John Smith met, declared his desire to correct this error or mistake, and I could not have imagined that an objection would have been raised by you, the more so when you know that the alteration in your conduct has placed Mr. Bowring in a situation of considerable difficulty.

If, therefore, you value the honour of your Government and your own character for good faith, you will, without an instant's delay, carry into effect the

order which Mr. Ellice and I concurred in, or you will involve yourselves in difficulties of which you do not see the extent.

I advise you as a friend, to consider well this recommendation, which otherwise may be the last advice from your obedient servant,

JOSEPH HUME.

To Messrs. Orlando, Luriottis, and Zaimis.

I made a similar application to Mr. Ellice, who agreed on the view Mr. Hume had taken of the matter, and expressed his opinion accordingly. Mr. Loughnan, who owned that he had done wrong in allowing an order deposited with him in the interest of a third party, to be altered in any respect, paid a personal visit to the Deputies, who, after a long discussion, said they would replace the affair on its original footing, if I would consent to send to them the following humiliating letter, containing one falsehood at least, and many misrepresentations. I hold the letter in Mr. Loughnan's hand-writing:—

Sept. 19, 1824.

Permettez moi que je vous fasse une confession de ma triste et terrible position dans la quelle je me trouve, la quelle confession je vous prie de tenir au secret. Je ne vous ai jamais dit que j'ai une telle quantite de scrip Grec, que m'oblige a n'en pouvoir plus remplir mes engagements.

Par cette raison non seulement je n'ai pas pu faire le quatrieme payement, qui a eu lieu le 15 ct. mois; je suis en dette encore pour deux des autres precedents payemens. Je me trouve dans un tel point qui me porte au desesper. Mon honneur, ma fortune sont exposes, et menace la ruin de ma famille, si vous ne me faites pas la faveur de prendre en hipotheque 25,000l. du scrip, qui je tiens pour mon compte sous une escompte de 10 per ct.; m'autorisant a recevoir contre la valeur du dit scrip la somme de 5,000l. stg. qui j m'engage a rembourser dans l'espace de deux mois ainsi que le quatrieme payemen.

(Translation.)

Sept. 19, 1824.

Permit me to make you a confession of the sad and terrible situation in which I find myself placed, which confession I beg you will keep secret. I have never told you that I have such an amount of Greek scrip that I am not able to fulfil my engagements.

For which reason I have not only been unable to make payment of the fourth

instalment, which took place on the 15th inst., but I am also in debt for the two preceding ones. I find myself in such a situation that I am driven to despair. My honour and my fortune are exposed, and threaten the ruin of my family, if you will not do me the favour of taking in deposit 25,000l. scrip, which I hold for my account, at a discount of 10 per cent., authorising me to receive against the value of the said scrip the sum of 5,000l. sterling, which I engage to reimburse in the space of two months, as well as the fourth instalment.

I refused to accept a favour on any such degrading terms, and the consequence was, on the 20th of September, the following letter was sent to Messrs. Loughnan and Co., on which letter the 5,000l. were finally paid:—

(Copie.)

Sept. 20, 1824.

Messieurs,—Nous vous prions de retirer de M. Barnett pour compte de Messrs. Bowring and Co., 25,000l. de Scrip Grec en depot en retenant seulement le premier payemen de 10 per cent. des dites Scribes, et en leur payant 5,000l. qui sont pour le 2e. et 3e. qui ont eu deja lieu, et en vous faisant faire une declaration obligatoire par eux de vous payer dans l'espace de deux mois le 4e., 5e., et 6e., payemens inclusivement, avec autres deux susnommees qui sont les 5,000l. sterling, que nous vous ordonnons de leur payer et si dans cette epaee de deux mois ils ne vous payeront pas les dites 5,000l. qui sont pour les 2e et 3e payemen et les autres qui suivent, c'est a dire le 4e, 5e, et 6e payemens vous ete autorise de vendre le Scrip pour leur compte.

JEAN ORLANDO.
AND. LURIOTTIS.
J. ZAIMIS.

Messrs. Loughnan, Fils, et O'Brien.

P.S. Si Messrs. Bowring refusant d'accepter le susdite convention nous vous autorisons de retirer le dite Scrip de 25,000l. pour compte de notre Gouvernement, comme un achat avec un escompte de 10 per cent., a l'un de seize qui est le prix du marche d'aujourd'hui.

(Translation.)

Sept. 20, 1824.

Gentlemen,—We beg you will withdraw from Mr. Barnett 25,000l. Greek Scrip, in deposit for account of Messrs. Bowring and Co., retaining only the first instalment of 10 per cent. on the same, and paying them 5,000l. which are for the second and third instalments which have already taken place, on their giving you an obligatory declaration, to pay you

within the period of two months the fourth, fifth, and sixth instalments inclusively with the other two abovementioned, which are the 5,000l. we have ordered you to pay them; and that if they do not pay you the 5,000l., which are for the second and third instalments, and the others which follow—viz. the fourth, fifth, and sixth, instalments within the said period of two months, you shall be authorised to sell the Scrip for their account.

JEAN ORLANDO.
AND. LURIOTTIS.
J. ZAIMIS.

P.S. If Messrs. Bowring refuse to accept the above conditions, we authorise you to withdraw the said 25,000l. Scrip for account of our Government, as a purchase, at a discount of 10 per cent., in place of 16 per cent., which is the market price of to-day.

Messrs. Loughnan, Son, and O'Brien.

I certainly believed that the option was allowed me of withdrawing the bonds, on the repayment of the 5,000l., and within the two months specified, throughout the whole of the above correspondence, viz. on the 19th of October, I applied, not as a favour, but as a right, to have the bonds restored. The correspondence which Mr. Luriottis himself has published, shows that I had no doubt on this subject, and I am sure Mr. Hume and Mr. Ellice took the same view of the matter that I did. I do not deny the authenticity of the letter you have twice published, dated the 21st of Sept., which recognises a sale,—but I state on my honour now, as I stated then, that I have no recollection of having written such a letter; it is dated at a time when a heavy family sorrow occupied all my thoughts, at a time when the mind is hardly answerable for its own acts.

But my letter of the 19th of Oct., which you have also twice published, as well as that of the 12th of Nov. to which Mr. Luriottis refers, both prove what my impressions were; and in the answer of the Deputies of the 13th of November they say, "you still continue to regard the affair of the 25,000l. Scrip as an advance." After several further discussions, the deputies wrote the following letter to Messrs. Hume and Ellice:—

(Copie.)

29, Sackville-street, Piccadilly,
le 16e. Nov.

Messieurs,—Quoique les 25,000l. de scrip de Mr. Bowring sont devenus une propriété du Gouvernement Grec comme conste par la lettre de Mr. Bowring du 21e. et de MM. Loughnan and Co., du

20e. Sept., dont nous avons remis les copies a M. Hume, cependant, pour donner une preuve de notre attention aux occupations remplies par Mr. Bowring comme Sec. Hon. du comite pour la sainte cause de notre Patrie, nous cedons les droits de notre Gouvernement sur cette rente en faveur de M. Bowring, and nous prenons la liberte de remettre cette scrip en vos mains avec la priere d'arranger cette affaire ou par moyen d'une vente, en remettant le profit a M. Bowring ou en lieu cedant le scrip sur le paiement des 5,000l. que nous lui avons payees. Nous vous prions donc de vouloir bien donner une forme a cette affaire, et cette lettre vous servira d'autorisation aupres de MM. Loughnan a fin que vous donniez les ordres qui vous plairont.

Nous avons l'honneur de vous assurer de notre profonde consideration, and de nos excuses pour la trouble que nous vous donnons.

Vos devotes serviteurs,
JEAN ORLANDO.
J. ZAIMIS.
AND. LURIOTTIS.

A MM. Hume and Ellice.

(Translation.)

29, Sackville-street, Piccadilly,
Nov. 16, 1824.

Gentlemen,—Although the 25,000l. scrip of Mr. Bowring are become the property of the Greek Government, as appears by the letter of Mr. Bowring of the 21st, and of Messrs. Loughnan and Co. of the 20th of September, of which we have sent copies to Mr. Hume, nevertheless, to give a proof of our consideration for the situation occupied by Mr. Bowring, as honorary Secretary of the Committee for the holy cause of our country, we cede the rights of our Government in favour of Mr. Bowring, and we take the liberty of depositing the scrip in your hands, requesting you will arrange this business, either by a sale, paying the profit to Mr. Bowring, or ceding the scrip to him on payment of the 5,000l. which we paid him; have the goodness, therefore, to finish this business, and this letter will be your authority with Messrs. Loughnan for giving such orders as you shall deem fit.

We have the honour to assure you of our profound consideration, and our excuses for the trouble we give you.

Your devoted servants,
JEAN ORLANDO.
J. ZAIMIS.
AND. LURIOTTIS.

To Messrs. Hume and Ellice.

Mr. Hume and Mr. Ellice concurred in the propriety, under all circumstances,

of delivering up the scrip: the former wrote to me, dated the 13th of November, "I have explained to the Deputies the reasons why I think you should not be a loser by the scrip," and Mr. Ellice's letter to Mr. Loughnan is as follows:—

Freeman's-court, Friday.

My dear Sir,—I hope you will have the goodness to deliver the Greek scrip to Mr. Bowring, since the Deputies have at last agreed to it.

I leave this note with him for fear I should be out of town when he applies to you, to say that that measure has my complete concurrence, and that I do hope you will give every assistance in your power to remove, at least, this one difficulty in our discussions. Yours, &c.

A. Loughnan, Esq. E. ELLICE.

On the settlement of the account, I paid 128l. 16s. 11d. for interest on the payments made, and in answer to the assertion, that I sold the bonds at a premium, I beg to refer to Messrs. Cunliffe and Co., who will prove that these bonds, for which I paid 14,750l. produced me only 13,352l. 5s.

I shall have to trespass on your pages with a few additional remarks, and am, Sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN BOWRING.

5, Jeffreys-square, Nov. 4, 1826.

(From the Morning Chronicle, 30th Oct.)

GREEK LOANS.

Mr. Spaniolacki has addressed a letter to *The Times*, vindicating himself from the charge of having withheld information from the Greek Committee of Inquiry. Mr. S. now publishes the following copies of letters which he had addressed to that Committee:—

"September 27.—In consequence of your resolution, taken on the 5th inst., you have required separate accounts of Messrs. Orlando and Luriottis, and myself, respecting the application of the funds proceeding from the two loans contracted in London, in 1824 and 1825. I have now the honour to acquaint you, that such accounts can only be furnished to you by Messrs. Orlando and Luriottis, who alone have had the management of the funds. As for me, I only arrived in England when they were nearly exhausted. The only sum of which I have had the exclusive charge, was that of 14,028l. placed at my disposal by a letter of credit from Messrs. Ricardo, on Paris; and I beg to lay before you the following particulars of its application:—

"October 8.—Mr. Smithson, Secretary to your Committee, has transmitted to me, at your desire, the copy of an account current of Messrs. Orlando and Luriottis with the Greek Government, relative to the loan of 1825, and delivered to you by Mr. Luriottis. I hasten to comply with your request, by making the following observations on its contents:

"1. Mr. Luriottis has not given to the Committee any copy of the accounts which were sent to the Greek Government, of the different items, amounting altogether to 89,308l. 3s. 1d., for stores expenses, and payments, and which require to be looked into.

"2. The sum of 7,500l. given up by Messrs. Ricardo out of their Commission, has not been passed to the credit of the Government, though the 14,000l. bonds, which the two Deputies have kept for their own private accounts have been passed to its debit.

"3. Of the 218,000l. bonds passed in the account of the two Deputies as having been purchased, only the following ought to be placed to the debit of the Government, viz.:—

158,000l. purchased by Messrs. Ricardo.

25,000l. purchased by Mr. Ralli.

14,000l. kept by the two Deputies for their own account.

197,000l.

"As to the remaining 21,000l. the real value of which amounts to 11,260l., they ought not, in any manner, to be charged to the Greek Government, 13,000l. of them having been withdrawn and paid by Messrs. Ricardo, in virtue of a private order of Mr. Luriottis, and the remaining 8,000l. having, most likely, been disposed of in a similar manner by Mr. Ralli.

"4. The sum of 4,800l. passed as having been paid to Mr. Bonfil, as brokerage on the loan of 1825, should be withdrawn from the debt of the Government, no brokerage having been paid.

"These are my general observations; but in order to give you a clear and precise notion as to the details, I will, in the course of to-morrow, submit to you a brief sketch of the accounts of the two Deputies, and of those of Messrs. Ricardo, which will, I hope, not only enable you to judge of the correctness of my remarks, but likewise enable you to determine the sum of which Messrs. Orlando and Luriottis are debtors to the Greek Government."

From the Times.

Messrs. Ricardo have published a letter which, we suppose, they cannot them-

selves consider an explanation of their mode of managing the loan, though, in justice to them, we feel it right to state, that of the commission of 60,000*l.* which, on the face of the Report, appears to have been exclusively given to them, they, in fact, received but 20,000*l.* They were ostensibly the sole contractors; but we learn that there were other parties to the contract, who shared the emolument in nearly the following proportion:—

Messrs. Ricardo.....	about	22,000
Mr. Easthope	10,000
Messrs. Lloyd and Co.	6,500
Mr. Ellice.....	14,000
The Deputies	7,500
		£60,000

Luriottis refused to accept any of this sum of 7,500*l.*, and a quarrel ensued between him and Orlando. The result was, that in consequence of the pressing remonstrances of Luriottis, it was agreed that the money should be applied to the use of the Greek Government, and should be employed in part payment of some vessels building at Marseilles. The interference of the French Government prevented the completion of these vessels: the money, therefore, was not sent to France, and, as we are informed, it still remains in the hands of Messrs. Ricardo. The other point of the letter relates to the composition of the Committee. It would be difficult to form a Committee which Messrs. Ricardo would recognize, since they refuse to recognize one which was constituted by a regular meeting of Greek Bondholders, called together by repeated public advertisements. It is true, that of the ten persons appointed, only four attended; but three of the gentlemen who did not attend—Mr. Hume, Major Cochrane, and Mr. Prevost—have not explained why they did not attend, except, perhaps, privately to Messrs. Ricardo. Of the other three absentees, the Duke D'Alberg was not in town; Mr. Lousada was ill; and of Mr. Holbrook's reason we have not heard any thing.

GREEK BONDS.

The following letter has been addressed to the Editor of *The New Times and Representative*:—

"SIR,—We feel so much reluctance at appearing in a newspaper, that we should have suffered the proceedings of the Meeting, which took place on Monday, at the City of London Tavern, to have passed unnoticed, if we had not ap-

prehended that the Report then presented might be considered to be a Report of a Committee, constituted by, and addressed to, the main body of the Greek Bondholders, or, at all events, the major part of them, and as such entitled to our attention and respect. The fact is, however, the reverse, and this furnishes a reason, on account of which we declined any co-operation with the Committee, as truly stated in the Report, although we most positively deny having in any respect thrown impediments in the way of their obtaining information.

"When a Committee, authorized by the persons really interested in the Greek Loan, shall call upon us for information as to the transactions in which we have been concerned, we shall most cheerfully give it; but we have never yet found one real Bondholder who has expressed any dissatisfaction at our conduct.

"Having entered upon the subject, we shall advert to one or two topics that were touched upon at the Meeting, not so much with a view of vindicating ourselves, as of illustrating the erroneous impressions conveyed by the Committee, or rather by the four Gentlemen out of the ten originally appointed, who thought fit to proceed in the investigation.

"The accounts published are not those furnished by us to the Deputies, but by the Deputies to their Government, and we have no knowledge of several of the items contained in them. It was stipulated in our contract that the funds, arising from the loan, should be expended in the service of Greece, and we were anxious that this condition should be strictly adhered to: professedly for this object, various sums, at different periods, to the extent of 60,000*l.*, were drawn from us, and placed in the hands of some merchants, friends of the Deputies. It was out of this fund that the payments were afterwards made to Mr. Bonfil and others, which excited the animadversion of the Committee, and of which we totally disapprove.

"We have never made any payments, but under the orders of the Greek Deputies, whom we were bound by our contract to obey; it is true, we felt an interest in forwarding the object for which the loan had been raised; we were anxious that it should be applied to the liberation of the Greek Nation; we ventured to give our opinion repeatedly on this subject, and we did not withhold any personal exertion of ours to forward this object; in so doing, we certainly undertook a thankless office, as it has since turned out, because in most cases our advice was rejected; projects were en-

tered into which we never sanctioned, and by our having interfered with the appropriation of the loan, it appears we are charged with the responsibility of the ultimate failure of the operation.

"To a certain extent we are blameable, and are justly sufferers, because we might have confined ourselves within the strict limits of our duty, and having raised the money, have remained perfectly indifferent to the application of it; but we are quite certain, that not only ought we to be free from censure for our intentions, but likewise for the result of them, and we may take upon ourselves to say, that had our ideas been more generally acted upon, the aspect of the business would have been at this time more favourable.

"Much has been said about the commission paid on the Loan; we have merely to state, that this commission was stipulated for by the Deputies themselves, with the sanction of their Government, as being the same which had been allowed in the previous Loan. When it is gravely asserted, that we put 64,000*l.* into our pockets, we think it but right to say, that those who made the assertion know it to be false; and those who believed it can only do so from being wholly ignorant of business. It is notorious, that in any contract for a loan, the contractors share the benefit with those upon whose influence and co-operation they depend to support its value, and that such parties proportionally incur the risk. But without entering further into particulars, we are able to prove, that nearly two thirds of the advantages were so disposed of, and so far from its having proved a profitable speculation to us, a much larger sum than the portion which remained to us has been swallowed up in the losses sustained on the stock we have held, and the efforts we have made to uphold the loan for the benefit of the Bondholders.

"We trust that this explanation will be satisfactory to those who may require information and explanation on the subject; but believing, as we do, that some parties are actuated by other motives than ignorance or misconception, we cannot flatter ourselves that it will put a stop to the idle clamours that have been recently raised; as we, however, entirely disregarded them, we shall not easily be tempted by anything that may be stated hereafter, to make any further explanation, unless called upon so to do by the Bondholders generally; but upon such call being made, we pledge ourselves, that any charge that can by possibility be urged against

us, shall be minutely answered, and that we have the means of so doing to the satisfaction of every one interested.

"We are, Sir, your very obliged

Servants,

"J. & S. RICARDO."

"Warnford-court, Oct. 26."

The following has been addressed to the Editor of *The Times*:—

"The Report states, that 'The inquiries of your Committee have met with many obstructions and difficulties on every side, and they have been altogether disappointed in finding that sincere co-operation which might have led to a complete elucidation of past transactions, and have given a sufficient security for the future.' When the full statement, which I am occupied in preparing, shall come before the public, I trust it will be seen that there was no backwardness on my part in giving to the Committee the fullest and most complete elucidation of every point within my knowledge. Throughout the whole of the investigation into which the Committee thought proper to enter (with the single exception, so pointedly alluded to in the Report, and which I will explain in my next), I supplied them with every document and paper they required. In one of their earliest Resolutions, the Committee state, that 'they are much gratified by the promptness with which Mr. Lariottis has attended to their wishes,' and, so far as my co-operation was necessary, I gave it most unreservedly. On the other hand, Messrs. Ricardo refused to recognise the Committee, and would not give, either to them or to me, any accounts, whilst Mr. Spaniolacki, who, according to the Report, 'did not deem it fit to adopt the recommendations of the Committee, in obtaining the accounts from Messrs. Ricardo, nor in carrying into effect their recommendations as to the depositing in the Bank of England sundry bonds held for account of the Greek Government;' also refused to sanction the execution of those measures, which both the Committee and myself thought essentially necessary for expediting the naval steam armament, and even declined, though strongly urged by the Committee, to sign an order for an engineer to inspect the machinery. When, therefore, the Committee state, that 'they met with obstructions and difficulties on every side,' I presume they must refer to the accounts, the vouchers for which, the Report states to have been, 'in almost all cases inaccessible.'

"If the Committee had not before

them all the vouchers they required, it would have been but fair to have added that I, at least, had done my utmost to obtain them; and I regret exceedingly, that the manner in which the Report has been framed, renders it necessary for me to trouble you with any part of my correspondence with Messrs. Ricardo, in order to relieve myself from the imputation which might otherwise attach to me.

"I will trouble you, however, with as few extracts as possible, reserving the more full details for the statement I have pledged myself to give.

"After several other letters, I addressed to Messrs. Ricardo, on the 22d of September, one, from which I extract the following relative to the accounts:—

"In my letter of yesterday, I omitted to request that you would furnish me with the brokers' notes of the different bonds purchased on account of the Greek Government, as well of the first as of the second loan. These I will thank you to send me, together with such vouchers as you may have in your possession, for all the payments included in your accounts rendered. Mr. Spaniolacki claims to investigate the accounts, and to enable me to prove the payments, I shall, of course, require the vouchers. I shall be obliged, therefore, by your early compliance with this request."

"On the 3d of October I again wrote to them as follows:—

"29, Sackville-street, Oct. 3, 1826.

"Gentlemen—Since the receipt of yours of the 23d ult., I have had forwarded to me, by Mr. Spaniolacki, the copies of a Decree of the National Assembly of Greece, and of a letter from the Commission appointed by that Assembly, by which you, Mr. J. Ricardo, and Mr. Spaniolacki are nominated, conjointly with Sir F. Burdett, to examine all the accounts relating to the two loans. Without your accounts it is impossible that I can render mine, and I have written to Messrs. Ricardo and Spaniolacki, in answer to a letter which I received from them yesterday, to that effect. On re consideration you must, I think, perceive the impropriety of your refusal to furnish the accounts I have desired, for even had the requisition of my Government not rendered them indispensable, still a regard for your own reputation alone ought to have prevented any demur on your part. It cannot be supposed that the holders of Greek Bonds, to whom, as well as to all Europe, the Government very properly observes, this investigation is due, will

be satisfied with the examination of your own accounts by one of your own firm. The bonds of the first loan, and the scrip of the second, which you bought on account of the Greek Government, amount to a very large sum, and the manner in which the purchases were made, and the whole of that business was conducted, will necessarily merit, as it cannot fail to excite, the attention of the public; nor can it but be felt that Mr. Spaniolacki, even were he disposed to scrutinize your transactions, is too little acquainted with the affairs of the Stock Exchange to be able to investigate this part of your accounts. If your refusal had originated with the receipt of the documents forwarded by the Greek Government, I should have been the less surprised; but when I call to mind that you pursued a similar line of conduct previously; when I remember that Mr. Spaniolacki urged Mr. Orlando and myself to mortgage the two frigates to you for fifteen thousand pounds, with a power to sell them at your own discretion; and that our refusal to do this was followed by a protest from you against the sending out of an agent to America to extricate those frigates from the labyrinth of difficulties in which they were involved; when, too, I recollect, that, in violation of your contract, you state your determination not to pay the instalments upon the loan, and that this extraordinary announcement was quickly succeeded by the most urgent intreaties from you, that we should buy the scrip which you subsequently purchased;—when, I say, I call to mind all these circumstances, which, no less than the pertinacity with which you have continued the steam-vessels under the charge of Mr. Galloway, have been all calculated to injure, and have most materially injured, the cause of Greece, I cannot but conclude that your refusal to tender the accounts I have called for proceeds from other motives than those you have thought fit to mention.

"Again, therefore, I would urge you, no less for your own character's sake than is due to me of right, to furnish me with all the information and accounts I have requested.

"I remain, Gentlemen,

"Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) "AND. LURIOTTIS."

"I may, I think, permit myself to observe here, that if the Committee experienced any difficulty in obtaining accounts or vouchers, it would have been only an act of common justice to have distinguished my readiness to promote

their inquiry, from the conduct of those who not merely withheld information, but opposed themselves to the recommendations of the Committee.

"I feel particularly desirous of making the Bondholders, and those whose sympathies induce them to take an interest in the fate of Greece, acquainted with an existing circumstance, which needs no comment from me, as it will sufficiently demonstrate the spirit which animates the gentlemen who are now called to act so important a part in the affairs of my unhappy country. By the merchant-vessel Waterloo, a quantity of ammunition had been shipped for Napoli di Romania, and the following correspondence has passed with respect to the payment of the freight:—

"29, Sackville-street,
Oct. 10, 1826.

"Gentlemen,—This will be handed to you by Messrs. Longridge, Barnett, and Hodgson, on board whose vessel ammunition has been shipped for the Greek Government, to the amount of 2,599l. 14s. 6d. The freight, 213l. 16s. 6d. I beg you will pay, and also effect an insurance for the above sum, for which purpose I enclose you a bill of lading, which I request you to return.

"I am, Gentlemen,

"Your obedient servant,

(Signed) "AND. LURIOTTIS."

"Messrs. I. and S. Ricardo."

"29, Sackville-street, Oct. 11, 1826.

"Gentlemen,—Messrs. Longridge and Co. sent this morning to me to say, that, on presenting the letter I gave them yesterday, requesting you to pay 213l. 16s. 6d. for the freight of goods per the Waterloo, you expressed your wish that they should call to-day, and that, on their calling again to-day, you refuse to make the payment. I am unwilling to believe that you will subject the Greek Government (of which your Mr. I. Ricardo states that he is now an accredited agent) to the loss and expenses which this refusal, if persisted in, must occasion; and I therefore request to be informed by the bearer, if I am to understand that you positively decline to pay the freight in question.

"I am, Gentlemen,

"Your obedient servant,

(Signed) "AND. LURIOTTIS."

"Messrs. I. and S. Ricardo."

"Warnford-court, Oct. 12, 1826.

"Sir,—We know nothing of the shipment per Waterloo, nor is it our intention to pay the freight in question. We have further to observe, that after all

which has transpired, we are very much surprised that you should send orders on us for the payment of money, when you know that we have no funds, and that if we had, you no longer possess the right of disposing of them.

"We are, Sir,

"Your obedient servants,

(Signed) "I and S. RICARDO."

"To Mr. A. Luriottis."

"29, Sackville-street, Oct. 14, 1826.

"Gentlemen,—I regret exceedingly the unpleasant situation in which I am placed, with respect to the freight of the goods shipped on board the Waterloo, for account of the Greek Government, and I lament still more that any circumstances should have occurred to delay the sailing of the vessel, as the consequences must be, in any event, prejudicial to Greece. In giving the orders for the shipment of the goods, and arranging as to the freight, I did so as the accredited agent of the Greek Government; since then documents have been received from Greece, which you have, no doubt, seen in the public Papers, under which Mr. Spaniolacki and Mr. Jacob Ricardo claim now to be authorised to act on behalf of the Greek Government. I have no funds of the Government in my hands; but, on the contrary, am very largely in advance on its account. Messrs. Ricardo, independently of what they retain for other purposes, and of what may be due from them upon the balance of their account, when it shall come to be adjusted, hold, or ought to hold, 185,000l. bonds, purchased by them for the Greek Government, and upon which the dividend reserved is in their own hands.

"To them, therefore, I requested you to apply for the amount, and I considered that, under any circumstances, they could find no pretext for refusing to pay it, inasmuch as if they would not admit that I possessed any authority, still they might have obtained the sanction of their Mr. I. Ricardo and of Mr. Spaniolacki to the payment. They have, however, positively refused, and upon them, therefore, must rest all the consequences; for, thus situated, you will readily perceive that I have no means of averting them, and I must, therefore, leave you to adopt whatever course you think best, in the very unpleasant situation in which this most unjust refusal on the part of Messrs. Ricardo has placed you.

"I am, Gentlemen,

"Your very obedient servant,

(Signed) "AND. LURIOTTIS."

"Messrs. Longridge, Barnett,
and Hodgson."

"29, Sackville-street, Oct. 19.

"Gentlemen,—Enclosed I forward you copies of two letters* I have received, relative to the freight of goods belonging to the Greek Government, and which have been shipped on board the Waterloo, for Napoli di Romania. I have written to Messrs. Ricardo, requesting them to pay the freight, without which the vessel will not sail, and the Government must suffer considerable loss. My letters and their answers you are, of course, acquainted with, and from the communication made to me, Mr. Barnett, you have, I understand, sanctioned Messrs. Ricardo in their refusal to make the payment.

"The enclosed letters will show to you the consequences which will result from this conduct of the Greek Government, of which you now claim to be the Deputies.

"I observe that the Committee appointed by the Greek bondholders intend to make their Report on Monday; and I request, therefore, to be distinctly informed before that day, whether, if Messrs. I. and S. Ricardo require your authority to pay the freight in question, you decline to give it.

"So far as my authority is requisite, Messrs. I. and S. Ricardo have no justifiable ground of refusal; between you and them, therefore, the responsibility of this affair must rest. I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

(Signed) "AND. LURIOTTIS.

"Messrs. Jacob Ricardo and
G. Spaniolacki."

"To this letter no answer has been returned, and I will now only add, that if I had had the immediate power of paying this freight out of my own resources, I should have done so without even applying to Messrs. Ricardo on the subject. I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

"AND. LURIOTTIS.

"29, Sackville-street, Oct. 26."

* These letters contained the usual notice that the vessel had cleared out, and that the demurrage would commence on the following day (the 19th). It will thus cease on the 28th, and the owner of the vessel will thus be at liberty to make those charges which he may consider sufficient to indemnify him for the detention.

Now, in the first place, the reader will perceive that the pretext for the beginning of Mr. Hume's workings to get rid of his stock, was a letter to Burdett. Observe that this letter is not published in this defence. Observe, that the deputies, as soon as they hear of Mr. Hume's taking offence at their letter to Sir Francis Burdett, hasten to assure Mr. Hume that they never meant to cast any reflection upon him; and they crawl to the "hot Commissioner, the fiery Commissioner," like spaniel dogs. Read their letter, dated St. John's Wood, 23d July, 1824. They deny, positively deny, that their letter to Sir Francis Burdett contained any imputations against Mr. Hume; and they say more than even the haughtiest of aristocrats could possibly demand as the means of pacifying him under similar circumstances. But, alas! nothing will do: the hot Commissioner has got some bonds that are fifteen and a half per cent. below par: he is determined to have par for them: he knows he can have par from nobody but the Greek Government; and he knows that the way to get this high price from that Government, is to treat these deputies in a manner to convince them that he will "never sign another paper"; that is to say, never let the Greeks have another farthing of money, till they have taken his bonds off his hands, and cleared him of all chance of loss. He says, you perceive, in introducing this begging and praying letter of the poor deputies, that the letter is "important only as it recognizes the fact that his determination to sell his stock originated in their letter to Sir Francis Bur-

"dett." This is a great point, observe: he makes a great matter of this: he and his partizans are constantly insisting that it was *the letter of these Greek deputies* that **COMPELLED** him to get rid of his stock. They contend, tooth and nail, that he would have kept his stock, had it not been for the imputations contained in this letter; but that, being "**FORCED**" by this letter to sell the stock, he had a right to demand, that they, who wrote the letter, should take the stock *at par*. The deputies, as I said before, most positively deny, that their letter to Burdett contained any imputations whatever against Mr. Hume; and, though there is no earthly excuse for him except the force which he pretends was put upon him by this letter, this letter he takes special good care to *keep wholly out of sight!* The man that does not allow that the suppression of this letter is a proof of conscious guilt on the part of Mr. Hume; the man that does not allow this, must himself be a most corrupt knave; It is clear that there was no force exercised by the deputies; it is clear that Mr. Hume wanted to get rid of the bonds, because he thought they were down never to rise again; it is clear, that he kept worrying the deputies till he got his loss made up; and, if there were still any doubt in the mind of any man, respecting his motives for getting rid of the bonds, what should we want more than the curious fact of his having removed his bonds just at this time from the hands of his banker, *Kinnaird*, into the hands of *O'Brien* and Co., which latter persons were the agents of the Greek deputies! If he had wanted to get rid of his

stock, merely, as he professes, from a desire to be free as a Commissioner; if, after having held the stock so long while he was a Commissioner; if after this he had been taken with a sudden fit of delicacy, what had he to do but to give an order to his banker, *Kinnaird*, to sell his stock? Oh, no! He takes the stock away from his own banker, *Kinnaird*, and deposits it in the hands of *O'Brien* and Co. who are the agents of the Greek deputies. Why choose this *O'Brien* and Co. above all the people in the world? Because they could do the thing snugly; they could sell to the deputies, and did sell to them for two and a half per cent. above the market price; they could have sold to the deputies at par, if the deputies would, nay, they *did* finally sell to the deputies at par; and through their means the high Scotch Commissioner bond-holder, the hot and fiery Commissioner, got himself licked completely whole, interest and all! *Kinnaird* and Co. could have done none of these things; they could not get him two and a half per cent. above the market price; they could not sell his bonds to the Greek Government dearer than to other people; they could not sell certain bonds to the Greek deputies in August and sell again the same identical bonds to them, on account of the same owner, in the subsequent December; in short, they could do none of these things; and, if they could, *would* they have done them? Would you, Mr. *Kinnaird*, have done these things? Perhaps you might and perhaps you might not; but I am quite satisfied, and so I am sure are my readers, that Mr. Hume

would not have liked *for you to know* that such things were done for him!

Is another word necessary upon this subject; does any man want any thing more to satisfy him that this patriot financier and Commissioner has made use of his power as a Commissioner to promote his private interests? If there be such a man, he cannot have the use of common sense; the whole thing is as clear as daylight; and, I do most cordially agree with the Courier newspaper, that, bad as our situation now is, it would be ten thousand times worse if such men had public power. When we look at the manifestly false pretence about being forced to sell the bonds; when we look at the inflexibility with which he turns his deaf ear to the protestations of the pretended offending deputies; when we look at his threat not to sign another paper, until the bonds were taken off his hands; when we look at his scolding and mobbing of the deputies, until they went crawling to him to pacify him by the making up of his loss; when we look at those two tricks of profound cunning; first, taking the bonds out of Kinnaid's hands, and sending them to be sold by the agents of the deputies; and, second, his resorting to the contrivance of a transfer of the same identical scrip in December, which he had actually transferred and got the money for in August: when we look at all these things, even our contempt for the man is lost in the self gratulation which we entertain at reflecting that the loans and the funds of England instead of those of Greece have not been at his mercy!

At present I have no room for any thing relating to the conduct of Ellice, Hobhouse, Burdett, Bowring, Galloway and others. I recommend every one that can do it conveniently, to read a small pamphlet, recently published by Count Palma, sold by Wilson, at the Royal Exchange. It is entitled "A Summary Account of the Steam Boats, &c." In the meanwhile, I cannot refrain from observing on the dreadful ruin which has been produced by the conduct of some or all of these parties. How many scores of families have been reduced to misery by the pretty works of these patriots! The bond-holders have absolutely lost the whole of the money that they have given for the bonds. A bond which they bought at more than 50 pounds, they can now sell for no more than 12 pounds, having received no interest from the beginning. These bond-holders have been injured by every wrong step which the commissioners and committees have adopted. We shall hereafter see what Burdett and Ellice and Hobhouse and Ricardo have done with regard to steam-boats and frigates; but, in this affair of Mr. Hume alone, is there not an injury done to the bond-holders? The value of the bonds depended upon the success of the Greek cause; and, how was that cause to succeed, while he, who had the control over the money, would not sign a paper until his bonds were sold! We see that there were discussions going on between him and the deputies for four months, about this loss of his. You see, clearly, that he was quarrelling with the Greek deputies all this time about this 1,3541;

and, thus, were the safety of Greece and the interest of the English bond-holders kept in jeopardy, by this quarrel of the Chief Commissioner, about his own private interests, when his bounden duty was, to take care of the interests of the bond-holders. But, speaking of the matter as a mere stock-dealing affair, what right had he to demand of the Greek Government to take back his stock at par, any more than another bond-holder had that right? Even in this plain and common-place view of the matter, we see some of the worst traits that can be possibly found in the character of a public man. Besides this, every shilling that he took unjustly from the Greek Government, he took, in fact, and in the end, from the English bond-holders. If he could have taken away the whole of the loan and have appropriated it to himself, nobody would have attempted to deny that he had wronged the English bond-holders by rendering it impossible for the Greeks to succeed against the Turks, and, of course, making it impossible for them to pay either principal or interest. That would have been a greater wrong than this; but it would have been a wrong of precisely the same nature; there would have been just as much guilt incurred in the commission of it, and no more.

There is one little quirk in this defence of Mr. Hume, which I perceive that I have overlooked, and which is this. The deputies did not agree to make up the loss of Mr. Hume, until things had taken such a turn as to cause the Greek stock to rise to be above par. Therefore, says he, the transfer was finally made *without*

a loss to the Greek Government.

Now, in the first place, he wished the deputies to take the stock at par when it was fifteen and a half per cent. below par; this he clearly confesses in so many words. But, it so happened, that the deputies did not take the stock back till it was rather above par; and therefore, says he, "the Greek Government sustained no loss." No thanks to him; for he wished the Greek Government to take the stock back at par, when it was fifteen and a half per cent below par. But, what does he mean by these words, "*no loss*"? If I sell you a hundred stock, as they call it, for 46 pounds; and if I keep that stock till it rise in the market to be worth 59 pounds; and if you then come to me and take the same stock away from me, and give me only 46 pounds for it, shall you say that I lose nothing by your taking this stock away from me and giving me only the 46 pounds for it in place of the 59 pounds, which is the market price? Any man that can answer this question in the affirmative is endowed with impudence so hardened, that he ought to be lashed like a dog back to the other side of the Tweed. What! do I not lose that which I ought to have kept as my gain? Shall I be said to lose nothing if I buy a horse of you for ten pounds; if I keep him till he is worth in the market twenty pounds; and if you then come and take him away, and give me only ten? As to the pretence that the *deputies wished* to do this thing: poor fellows, look at the whole of the correspondence! Wished to do it: aye, poor fellows, just as a poor wretch wishes to give up to a rich

tyrant any thing that the latter is known to covet, but which he dares not openly demand. The deputies were compelled to do what they did, or to abandon their country and its cause: this industrious, indefatigable, persevering, inflexible man, had taught them by four months of dreadful experience, that he must have this 1,354*l.* or that they might as well abandon the cause of their country for ever.

I have no apology to make to my readers for having occupied so much of their time with this subject. As to Mr. Hume, he is, upon the whole, of secondary importance. It is the other characters, and particularly Burdett, that will demand the greatest degree of our attention. However, it was necessary to settle the affair of Mr. Hume; the grand hero of all, Burdett, will probably have returned from the continent before another week has passed over our heads; and he will, perhaps, come and answer Count Palma as to *his reasons for going away*, just at the time when the Greek cause stood in absolute need of his presence. Count Palma, in page 20 of his pamphlet, says something to Sir Glory that deserves notice; and, in short, unless he and Hobhouse and Ellice and Ricardo can answer this pamphlet of Count Palma, and can account most satisfactorily for the immense sums of money which have been in question, there can be, upon this subject, but one opinion existing in the minds of all the honest people existing in this country.

WM. COBBETT.

AMERICAN TREES.

I HAVE not room, this week, for a full account of these trees; and, the leaves will not be off for several days yet to come, and a great parcel ought not to be packed until the leaves be off.—The Locusts are *very fine*: the most surprising growth that ever was seen, in spite of the dry summer. They came up *thinly*, and are, therefore, the larger and every way finer.—I will give an account of all the other trees next week: there are some that I have not yet put into the list; but JOSEPH HUME, Esq. and his worthy associates, have left me no room for any thing else.

LOCUST (*Robinia pseudo Acacia*).

1st. size.. 12*s.* a hundred.

2d. 9*s.* a hundred.

3d. 6*s.* 6*d.* a hundred.

4th. 4*s.* 6*d.* a hundred.

5th. 3*s.* a hundred.

WHITE ASH (*Fraxinus Americana*).

WHITE OAK (*Quercus Alba*).

BLACK OAK (*Quercus tinctoria*).

HICKORY (*Juglans tomentosa*).

HONEY LOCUST (*Gleditsia triacanthos*).

GUM TREE (*Liquidambar styraciflua*).

MAPLE (*Acer rubrum*).

PERSIMON (*Diospiros virginiana*).

TUPELO (*Nyssa*).

CATALPA (*Bignonia Catalpa*).

HORNBEAN (*Carpinus Americana*).

IRON WOOD (*Carpinus Ostrya*).

LARGE FLOWERING DOGWOOD (*Cornus Florida*).

ALTHEA FRUTEX (*Hibiscus Syriacus*).

FOX GRAPE (*Vitis Vulpina*).
 CHICKEN GRAPE.
 CLEINING TRUMPET FLOWER
 (*Bignonia Radicans*).
 NETTLEWOOD.
 SNOW-DROP-TREE (*Halesia*).

APPLE TREES.

I MUST defer the list of these, until next week. I have, this year, grown the finest apples, that I ever saw in *England*, and, as fine, I think, of the FALL-PIPPIN kind, as I ever saw in *America*. One tree, grafted in 1822, had forty apples, which weighed, when gathered, *more than a quarter of a hundred weight*; 28 lbs. weight, avoirdupois.—The trees, this year, are very fine. There are more than 40 sorts. I will publish a List next week.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

THE same as last year, and two other sorts, of which particulars next week.

ASPARAGUS PLANTS,

FROM American Seed, according to the promise made in my gardening book.—Particulars next week.

MARKETS.

Average Prices of CORN throughout ENGLAND, for the week ending October 27.

Per Quarter.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Wheat ..	54	1	Rye	40	4
Barley ..	36	11	Beans ...	49	5
Oats	28	0	Pease ...	54	10

Total Quantity of Corn returned as Sold in the Maritime Districts, for the Week ended October 27.

	Qrs.		Qrs.
Wheat ..	34,395	Rye	208
Barley ..	32,318	Beans . . .	1,575
Oats ...	8,903	Pease ...	1,196

Corn Exchange, Mark Lane.

Quantities and Prices of British Corn, &c. sold and delivered in this Market, during the week ended Saturday, October 28.

	Qrs.	£.	s.	d.		s.	d.
Wheat..	4,665 for 12,975	12	3	Average,	55	7	
Barley..	3,696	..7,281	0	10.....	39	4	
Oats...	879	..1,253	1	9.....	28	6	
Rye....	41	..77	4	0.....	37	7	
Beans ..	726	..1,747	8	7.....	48	1	
Pease ..	824	..2,340	5	0.....	56	9	

Friday, Nov. 3.—There are moderate arrivals this week of most articles in the Corn trade. Wheat fully supports Monday's prices, with little doing. Barley is not quite so free in sale. Beans and Pease are unaltered. Oats find a tolerable good sale, at rather better prices than at the beginning of the week.

Monday, Nov. 6.—During the past week the supply of Wheat was short, but of Flour it was considerable. Of all other Grain the quantities were moderate, and of Foreign Oats large. This morning the fresh arrivals of all descriptions of Corn are trifling. There has been a free sale for the samples of fine Wheat that appeared, with rather slack demand for other sorts, at last quotations.

Malting Barley is dull sale, but Grinding more in demand, at recent prices. Beans are scarce, and 1s. per quarter dearer. Boiling Pease are dull, and rather lower in value. Grey Pease are 1s. per qr. cheaper. Rye is reduced 2s. per quarter, and Malt 1s. per quarter. Such Oats as are stout and sweet are much wanted, and obtain 1s. per quarter advance on the terms of this day se'nnight; feed descriptions fully support last quotations. In Flour no alteration. Rapeseed is dull, at last week's prices.

COAL MARKET, Nov. 2.

Ships at Market. Ships sold. Price.

109½ Newcastle	36½	..27s. 6d. to 35s. 0d.
34 Sunderland	6	..34s. 0d. — 35s. 3d.

Account of Wheat, &c. arrived in the Port of London, from Oct. 30 to Nov. 4, both inclusive.

	Qrs.		Qrs.
Wheat ..	3,725	Tares	1,576
Barley ..	9,077	Linseed ..	11,862
Malt	4,337	Rapeseed ..	691
Oats	1,760	Brank ..	—
Beans ...	552	Mustard ..	—
Flour	9,135	Flax	—
Rye	3,904	Hemp	250
Pease	4,672	Seeds ...	38

Foreign.—Wheat, 23,572; Barley, 2,944; Oats, 29,217; Beans, 1,138 quarters; and Flour 200 barrels.

HOPS.

Price of Hops, per Cwt. in the Borough.

Monday, Nov. 6.—Our Hop Market the last week has been brisker, chiefly confined to New Bags, of which several large purchases have been made. Currency:—Sussex, 74s. to 84s.; Kent, 76s. to 100s.; Bags 70s. to 90s.

Another Account from the Borough:

Nov. 6.—Our market this morning for Bags is very heavy, but for Kent Pockets, which are getting scarce, there is considerable demand: upon the whole there is a difference in price, compared with last Monday, of full 3s. Currency as under:—Kent pockets, from 78s. to 112s.; Ditto bags, 65s. to 90s.; Sussex pockets, 74s. to 82s. Duty 275,000*l*.

Maidstone, Nov. 2.—The Hop market has been heavy during this last week, and prices rather lower, for all the middling and inferior sorts; but good Hops are still in demand, and fully maintain them.

Worcester, Nov. 1.—In our market on Saturday, 1389 pockets were weighed. The supply being considerable, and the demand not so brisk, there was a reduction of 3s. to 4s. on inferior qualities: the average prices were 75s. to 90s.

Stourport, Oct. 31.—From the 11th to the 25th inst. 2155 pockets have been weighed here; the prices have gradually advanced, and on the 25th were 10s. better than at the date of the last report.

Monday, Nov. 6.—The arrivals from Ireland last week were 18,330 firkins of Butter; 1,104 bales of Bacon; and from Foreign Ports, 5,007 casks of Butter.

SMITHFIELD, Monday, Nov. 6.

Per Stone of 8 pounds (alive).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef	3	0	to	5 0
Mutton ...	3	6	—	4 4
Veal	4	0	—	5 0
Pork	4	8	—	5 0

east . . . 3,401 | Sheep .. 22,900
Calves ... 176 | Pigs ... 120

NEWGATE, (same day.)

Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef ...	3	4	to	4 4
Mutton ...	2	8	—	3 8
Veal	3	4	—	5 4
Pork	3	8	—	5 8

LEADENHALL, (same day.)

Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef	3	0	to	4 2
Mutton ...	2	8	—	3 8
Veal	3	4	—	5 4
Pork	3	4	—	5 4